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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SERVIA SERIOUS—GERMANY FURNISHES CRASSPOTS.

SEMLIN, July 28.—The general political position of Servia is growing more serious, and the partisans of Karageorgevitch have become more threatening every day. Sixty thousand Chassepot rifles, sold by Germany, have arrived in Servia by way of Roumania.

AN ARMISTICE WITHIN FOUR WEEKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—General Ignatieff recently expressed the opinion that an armistice was inevitable within three or four weeks, and would probably be brought about by the united action of the six Powers. He though the present difficulties would be arranged by partitioning Bosnia between Austria and Servia, and giving Montenegro to Herzegovina.

REGENT OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

VIENNA, July 28.—The *Tagblatt* says that Abdul Hamid Effendi, a young brother of Murat Effendi, is regent of the Turkish Empire.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 28.—The defeat of the Montenegrins occasions discomfiture at the Russian Court, where Prince Nicholas has been ostentatiously petted. Semi-official diplomatists assert it will be impossible for the Czar to repress the war spirit in Russia if the Turks invade Servia. This probably accounts for the hesitation of the Turks.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED IN SERVIA.

PARAKIN, July 28.—Prince Milan holds a council of war to-day. The forces are concentrating at Sienitza, where a decisive battle is expected.

RUSSIANS BATTLING AGAINST THE TURKS —SERVIAN PLANS CHANGED—INTERVENTION BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna says: Among the prisoners taken by the Turks are several Russians, who confessed that they had only recently been relieved from the Russian army, and that the chief commands are given to Russians.

The Servian plan of operations has been changed. Prince Milan is to command the Western army in person. The Servians are massing in the Alexinatz district.

It is persistently stated that intervention of the Powers in the Servo-Turkish question will occur on the 3th of August.

A PROTEST FROM GREECE—DEATH OF THE SULTAN EXPECTED SOON.

LONDON, July 29.—A Vienna dispatch says the Greek Government is to protest to the Powers against the violence of the irregular Turkish troops in Epirus and Thessaly. The Bashi Bazouks and Circassians recently plundered villages in Macedonia, and afterward fought each other. Forty-two were killed.

The death of the Sultan may be expected momentarily.

The Porte has communicated to the Powers through the ambassadors the Roumanian note concerning the Servian people. The Porte in turn was informed of the views of the cabinets. These remove the apprehension of any Power, much less a majority of the Powers, opposing too warmly the wishes of Roumania, or pressing the Porte.

TROUBLE AT BELGRADE.

PARIS, July 29.—A special to the *Liberte* states that troubles occurred at Belgrade yesterday and to-day. Constantinovitch, later, has gone to entreat Prince Milan not to return to the capital.

Great Britain.

THE GREAT FAILURE.

LONDON, July 28.—The arrangement of Thomas Vaughan & Co.'s affairs, Middlesborough, is not progressing satisfactorily. The liabilities to be provided for under the joint stock scheme are about four million dollars.

France.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

PARIS, July 28.—Ex-Queen Isabella and family leave to-day for Spain. The Spanish Ambassador will accompany her to St. Jean De Luz.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The steamship Scythia, from New York, has arrived.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Cleveland Races.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the races. Heavy showers last night and this morning made the track a little heavy. The attendance was good, about 8,000 people being present. The meeting throughout has been a most successful one, everything passing off in good shape without accident of a serious nature. Satisfaction is expressed by every one. The first race to-day was the 2:26 class, with seven entries, all starting. Edginton and Good were the favorites.

First heat.—The start was off on the eighth score, Mazomanie leading, but breaking at the turn and Edginton taking the pole, followed by Draper and Bateman, Lewinski, with Lewinski at his wheel, the others ten lengths in the rear. As they neared the three quarter pole Edginton went up, Draper coming to the front, and holding it until reaching the home stretch, where he was passed by Mazomanie, Edginton and Lewinski, the two former coming down the home stretch neck and neck, Edginton winning by half a length; Mazomanie second, Lewinski a close third. Time, 36, 1:14, 1:51, 2:28¾.

Second heat—After scoring four times, the word was given, Elsie Good taking the pole at the start, but breaking on the turn and Mazomanie going to the head, Edginton and Good following in the order named, the others bunched close up. At the half mile Lewinski went to the third place. On the home stretch Lewinski, Bateman, Good and Frank came over two lengths behind. Mazomanie won the heat, Good second, but set back for running, and the second place was given to Bateman, Lewinski third, Frank fourth. Time 37½, 1:14, 1:50, 2:27.

Third heat—Off on the sixth score. Mazomanie took the lead at the turn, Edginton breaking and falling back, Draper and Lewinski close up in the order named. On the back stretch Lewinski went on to second, and on nearing the home lapped Mazomanie, passed him and won by half a length; Elsie third, set back for running, and third place given to Bateman; Draper fourth, Edginton fifth. Time, 37½, 1:14, 1:50, 2:26¾.

Fourth heat—off on the fourth trot. Mazomanie took the pole at the turn, Good second, Lewinski, Draper and Bateman together close up. At the three-quarter pole Good lapped Mazomanie, Lewinski half a length back, Good winning the heat by a neck; Mazomanie second, Lewinski third, Draper fourth. Time, 35, 1:11, 1:48, 2:25½.

Fifth heat—After scoring ten times the word was given; Mazomanie breaking at the score, Bateman took the pole, Elsie and Draper taking the back, Lewinski fourth. At the half-mile Lewinski went to second and lapped Bateman, passing him on the home stretch, and won the heat by one-half length. Time, 37, 1:12, 1:49½, 2:27.

Sixth heat—On four starters. In this heat Frank, Draper and Bateman not having won a heat, were sent to the stable under the rule. The word was given on the fourth score. Elsie broke at the turn, Lewinski going to the front, Elsie close up but breaking and running, Edginton third, five lengths back; Mazomanie ten lengths back of Edginton. Lewinski kept the lead throughout and won the heat and race by three lengths; Good second, Edginton third. Time, 38½, 1:14, 1:50, 2:27½. Mazomanie took second money, Elsie Good third and Abe Edginton fourth.

The next race was the 2:20 class, four entries, three starters—Susie drawn. May Queen was the favorite.

First heat—The horses off well together, Garfield and Rarus breaking after leaving the score, May Queen taking the lead and keeping it throughout, jogging in an easy winner by three lengths, Garfield second, Rarus set back for running. Time, 37, 1:13, 1:48, 2:20¾.

Second heat—The word was given on the third score, the horses well together, Queen taking the lead at the turn, Rarus three lengths behind, Garfield two lengths back of him, breaking badly. May Queen won the heat by a length, Rarus second. Time, 35½, 1:13, 1:48, 2:20½.

The third heat was a repetition of the first two, Queen going to first and leading all the way home, Rarus second, Garfield third. Time, 36, 1:13, 1:49, 2:22½.

The two mile dash, running, was the last race, with six entries and three starters—Bull Grace, Millionaire and Nettie B. drawn. Vicksburg was the favorite against the field. The horses got away well together, Waddell at the pole, Vicksburg second, War Jig third. Waddell took the lead at the start, Vicksburg three length back, War Jig a close third. There was no change in these positions until coming to the last turn in the second mile, when War Jig came to the second place, crowding up to Waddell, who passed under the wire a length ahead, War Jig second, Vicksburg third. Time, 3:49¼, 58½, 1:28¾, 1:58, 2:26½, 2:53, 3:19½, 3:48¼.

Among the passengers by the City of San Francisco, just arrived at San Francisco, are the New South Wales rifle team, consisting of Captain J. McGarvie Smith and Lieutenant J. H. Maiddock, First Regiment Rifles, and D. Goss Lynch and J. T. Slade.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The House Commits an Outrage.

A Seat Given to the Confederate Goode.

Lively Time in the Indian Committee.

A Grossly Partisan Report Repudiated.

Poor Prospect for Adjournment Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1876.

A Lively Time in Committee.

Rather a lively scene took place in the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. The committee was called to consider a report on the Indian service, in connection with the investigation it has been conducting. The report was prepared by Representative Wiltshire, of Arkansas. It was so grossly partisan in tenor and so unfair and untrue in its allegations, that the Republicans members unanimously protested against it, and in exciting discussion took place. Some of the Democratic members of the committee were forced to confess that the report was drawn too strong, and should be essentially modified; finally, a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a new report.

A Gross Outrage.

The House of Representatives perpetrated a gross outrage this afternoon, in continuing in the seat, to which he was not entitled, the ex-Confederate, Goode, of the Norfolk, Virginia, district, and this in the face of the majority report, which awarded the seat to the Republican contestant Poor Prospect of Early Adjournment.

There is a poor prospect of adjournment next week. Gloomy forebodings prevail in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day, a majority of the Senators are evidently determined not to yield to the reduction proposed by the House, on the ground that such reductions are in flagrant violation of the law, as recorded in the statute books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1876.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated H. F. Finley for United States Attorney for Kentucky.

MR. PURMAN EXONERATED.

The Civil Service Committee, to whom were referred the charges against Representative Purman, report that no bribes were received by Purman for appointments, and that the evidence wholly fails to establish the sale of Federal offices.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Doings at Fair Point, N. Y.—Close of the Scientific Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., July 28, 1876.

The third and last day of the Scientific Congress was opened at eleven A. M., with a lecture in the pavilion on "Bible miracles and modern science," by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. The lecture was received with great applause, and was followed by a lecture on "The latest results of scientific investigation, and their bearing upon the ideas of Heaven," by Rev. L. T. Townsend, of Boston.

At 2:20 P. M. Professor Alexander Winchell, of Syracuse, delivered a geological lecture in the auditorium; subject, "The words in the rocks," and at 8 P. M. Dr. Doremus, the celebrated scientist of New York, delivered a lecture with a lecture on "Heat as related to electricity." It was one of a series of three given by him here since the opening, the first on "Light and its sources, its nature and effects;" the second, "Heat converted into light." These lectures are illustrated by the most brilliant and beautiful experiments. This scientific course, which is a new feature in the exercises of the Assembly, has met with such extraordinary success that the management has decided to make it a permanent feature. Such a galaxy of scientists has seldom if ever before been congregated in this country. The lectures were all of the highest order, full of interest and instruction.

POLITICAL.

New York.

TOMMY H. AND SAMMY T.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special dispatch states that Governor Hendricks addressed in Saratoga yesterday, and will have another conference with Governor Tilden. Their letters of acceptance, it is said, will be ready by Sunday next.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Governor Tilden arrived this afternoon at the United States Hotel. He was soon called on by Governor Hendricks and Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Dornsheimer, went out riding together, returning in about four hours. They seem in full accord, having a good understanding of each other, and emphatically deny all reports of disagreements.

Arkansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 28.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day. The following nominations for State officers were made: Governor, A. W. Bishop; Secretary of State, W. L. Copeland, colored; Treasurer, A. D. Rose; Auditor, J. R. Berry; Attorney General, H. A. Pierce; Land Commissioner, R. W. McDonald; School Superintendent, J. C. Corbin, colored; Chancellor, Lafayette Green; Chancery Clerk, J. T. White, colored. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National Republican ticket, the conservative principles and civil service reform recommended by Governor Hayes; declare the Republican party, in elevating to citizens the colored people, has merited continued confidence; demand civil and political recognition of all men; proclaim that the present party now administering the State Government is without a platform or financial or governmental policy, and their tendency reactionary; oppose the repudiation of any indebtedness found to have been legally contracted; favor free schools and reduction of the taxes. Resolution was also adopted inviting the co-operation of Liberal Democrats. The State Central Committee was authorized to confer with the State Convention which meets on the 9th of August, and see if there cannot be an adjustment of the differences between the two wings of the Republican party in this State. An electoral ticket was also nominated.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Unprovoked Murder in Covington, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—While Benjamin Hageman, a peaceable German, was working in a brick yard at Covington, Kentucky, last evening, he was approached by Lee Tatum, a drunken roustabout, and fatally shot in the abdomen. There was no cause whatever for the shooting. There is much excitement among the Germans, and threats of lynching are made.

A West Point Cadet Held for Murder.

NEW YORK, July 28.—J. L. Rotheiln, the West Point cadet who fatally shot a hack driver a few evenings ago, was committed to-day by the United States Court for examination.

The report of the arrest of Judge Krum and other prominent citizens of St. Louis at Sheffield, Iowa, was a hoax perpetrated on the agent of the Associated Press, by a friend of the parties named.

Pianos at Half Price—Best Bargains Ever Offered.

A lot of new and splendid pianos have been received at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, on consignment, and which will be closed out at the extraordinary reduction of fifty per cent. off card price.

They are from the celebrated established makers, such as Hallett & Cumston, Boston; Calenberg & Vanpel; F. C. Lighte (formerly Lighte & Bradbury); Cable & Son, etc., and are fully warranted. It is always safer to buy from old established houses, such as Klebers', whose reputation for honorable dealing is proverbial, and who themselves are thoroughly judges of the articles they sell. It is safe to assert that the Klebers sell better and cheaper pianos than any other Western firm, and that their warrantees is for a longer term of years and more satisfactory. The best and cheapest pianos and organs can be had at Klebers', and on more favorable terms than elsewhere. Every one to inspect their stock before they buy your musical instruments of musically educated men, and not of musical ignoramuses, who cannot tell a good piano from a bad one.

The Messrs. Kleber Bros. have constantly on hand a choice lot of the world-renowned Steinway Pianos, which they are selling at very low prices and on easy terms.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

Testimony of Ex-Solicitor Wilson.

Inside History of the St. Louis Trials—The Babcock Matter—Grant Acted in Good Faith, but Was Misled.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Before the Committee on Whisky Trials to-day, the examination of Bluford Wilson, ex Solicitor of the Treasury, was continued. In connection with the statement in his previous testimony of General Porter's explanation of the term "Sylph," Major Wilson having refreshed his memory by reference to a letter from a friend in New York, testified that the annoyance which it was said the woman "Sylph" gave the President was by her efforts to blackmail him in St. Louis. The examination was continued as follows:

Question by Mr. Cochran, Chairman of the sub-committee—You said in your examination yesterday that from the time of the discovery of the "Sylph" dispatch implicating General Babcock in those whisky frauds, or tending so to implicate him, the President of the United States did not show the same sympathy with the Secretary of the Treasury or yourself that he had previously shown. Please state any act or acts of the President from that time forward indicating to you that he was not in sympathy with these whisky prosecutions.

A.—Before I proceed to answer that question, I wish to make an addition to my testimony of yesterday, in reference to the contents of the Barnard letter on which the President made the well known proclamation, "Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided." Either in the body of that letter or in the accompanying document there was a statement from Emery S. Fosdick, of St. Louis, to the effect that the President was himself charged with being a party to an unlawful combination in that city to defraud the Government of its revenue. I want that fact to be noted, because I have no doubt that the President made his indorsement as much with reference to that fact and that allegation as to have really blackmailed the Secretaries. I hope this outburst of malice in the *I.O.* will overshoot its mark, and instead of making a breach between the President and Mr. Bristow, have the opposite effect and unite them more firmly in the fight against the whisky ring. I know the end is coming when all good men of all parties must band together against the rascals, as the only way in which the country can be saved. You will pardon me for giving me a few words of truth and soberness.

Truly, yours, J. D. WEBSTER.

Hon. Bluford Wilson.

On the 14th of December, while in St. Louis, I addressed the President of the United States this letter:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pardon me for troubling you to read the inclosed clipping from yesterday morning's *Chicago Tribune*. I might, under ordinary circumstances, be quite content to let the matter rest where Ward's explanation leaves it, and to persuade myself that your friend, Mr. Ward, will settle down on differences in their own way. In view, however, of the many misstatements in relation to myself that have reached you, and of the fact that I did not deem it worth while to make a square issue with the thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me, I must be supported cordially and earnestly by your friends. Otherwise, I fear the complications are such that the former cannot be done and the latter must. You can't be too careful about talking to anybody. Now, in this matter of the letter about the "Sylph" dispatch, and our having seen it in connection with Pierrepont (as fully known to P. and B. (meaning Porter and Babcock) they are very greatly disturbed. Don't suffer yourself to talk with anybody about it. Of course this is not meant for censure, but caution. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the 'ring' papers, hard as it is to do. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison and to save themselves from conviction, and of course will seek to destroy anybody who stands in their way. Well, as for myself, I cannot turn back, nor will I stop to parley with thieves. I have no mistakes to undo and no apologies but the enforcement of the law and honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise on nothing short of this, but on this line am ready to hold my own to-day.

"P. S. Ask Webster to write the President fully his views about the Chicago Custom House and the 'whisky ring.' His views ought to be known, and it is going to require the utmost watchfulness of his real friends to prevent his being misled by men who profess friendship to him, but who are unscrupulous. Tell Webster to write strongly, and give him the plain truth and mark his letter 'confidential.' B. H. B."

Now, in respond to the question of the Chairman, I may say that the Secretary of the Treasury and myself, having been ordered by the President to see that no guilty man should escape if it could be avoided, on consultation mutually concluded that the President could not go back on the injunction without making himself infamous, and placing his officers in a false position, and we therefore resolved to leave the whole matter of General Babcock's alleged connection with the Whisky Ring at St. Louis to be dealt with by the local officers there. Until about the 1st of December, and indeed, I may say, until it was known (absolutely) that General Babcock had been indicted, the relations of General Bristow and myself with the President were passable; but as soon as Babcock was indicted, the idea of a military court of inquiry was brought to the front to my knowledge by General Babcock and his friends. I will say that the first military court was broached before the indictment was found against Babcock, and the fact that the President took the ground that a military court should supersede the proceedings before a civil tribunal at St. Louis was taken by myself and by the Secretary as a reflection upon our good purpose to defeat the prosecution in that city. On the 3d or 4th of December I wrote to letter to General Henderson, informing him of the existing facts, and indicated to him the settled purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to see by all honorable means that the proceedings before the civil tribunal should not be postponed or delayed or embarrassed, if he could prevent it, by any proceedings to be instituted or had before a military tribunal. That letter I have no copy of now. General Henderson, I believe, has the original. In the next place, it is a fact that I heard nothing from the President of the charge that I had put spies upon him, or had forged letter which was adduced against me as stated in my testimony yesterday, until it was seen and known that General Babcock was indicted. The conference between the President and myself, which I think I stated yesterday to have taken place late in November, took place, as I find by reference to contemporaneous documents, on the 8th of December, 1875. It will be remembered that in that conference the President expressed himself to me with regard to General Henderson and Mr. Dyer with great bitterness, and immediately thereafter General Henderson was dismissed from the prosecution. He was dismissed in opposition to a written protest addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which I called the attention of the Secretary to the fact that he was not advised officially by Eaton, of counsel for the Government, that Judge Treat, President Judge at the trial in which the alleged objectionable remarks of General Henderson were made, was said to have declared to Eaton and requested Eaton to notify parties here that in his judgment General Henderson's remarks were improper in every respect. I also called attention to the fact that Eaton, Dyer and Henderson had all in writing informed me that no such request existed on Henderson's part, and that, on the contrary, it appeared from the records in my possession at that time, and now in the Treasury Department, that Henderson was even out of his way in an argument in that case to state that in his judgment the President was altogether above reproach as far as he knew, and to pay a high compliment. I said, therefore, to the Secretary of the Treasury that it accepted the judgment of General Henderson's colleagues and of the court as conclusive on that question, and that in my judgment the President of the United States ought to rise above personal considerations, in view of the fact that the public interests imperatively required General Henderson's retention in the prosecution. The dismissal of General Henderson was in my judgment a fatal blow to the prospect of successful prosecution in General Babcock's case.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—Have you the protest to which you have just referred? A.—I have not, but it is now on the files of the Treasury Department, and I will make it an exhibit before I get through. By reference to my private letter book, I find under date of December 9th the following letter written by me:

"DEAR EATON: I wrote General Henderson a confidential letter last night, giving you the situation as I see it, and touching the 'Sylph' matter. We do not know here what you are doing, but presume of course you are doing your duty." That is the letter in which I have reference to the controversy in regard to the military and civil tribunal. Another ground was the President's refusal to remove Jasper D. Ward, United States District Attorney at Chicago, until he was confronted by evidence on the 3d of December, which showed that Ward was a partner in the Powell distillery and had improper relations with Jacob Rehm, which statement was made to the President by Hon. Burton C. Cooke, of Chicago. On that point I said to Secretary BRISTOW, December 3:

"DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Cooke was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw the President after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would asked Webster to name his successor at once; but what was especially noteworthy was a letter to Cooke from a reliable friend in Chicago, attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright. It charges that he is in it, that the atmosphere was full of rumor about Ward's connection with the ring, his relations with the distiller Powell, &c., &c. The inclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom. Faithfully, WILSON." That note I sent to General Bristow in the Cabinet, and the explanation at the end of it was because I knew that the proposal to have a military court of inquiry was under consideration. Now I want to read as part of my testimony a letter to me from General Webster, dated the 23th of December, 1875.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE }
OFFICE, DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, }
CHICAGO, December 26, 1875. }

MY DEAR SIR: Do you not begin to rub your eyes and inquire whether you are awake—whether we are any of us awake—not all involved in some bad dream? Was there ever such scandalous lying and pleading? Is it not the most remarkable fight of a century? Is there any key to it all, except that banded corruptionists of all classes and kinds are desperate, and are summoning all their forces, pledging their reliance on unparalleled audacity of vituperation and cunning accusation? Is it possible that Porter has lent any countenance to a proposition for an attack on Bristow? Will he confess his own infamy and try and drag down the Secretary with himself? What other explanation is there for the *Inter-Ocean's* attack? I suspect that the ring have got entire control of the *Inter-Ocean*. They are desperate and will furnish all the money necessary to get up English organ, as they have a German one in the *Staats Zeitung*. What are we coming to when such things can even be attempted in the open day? But I took my pen to ask you a question. I have been told that the man Russell is there in Washington, and has the impudence to try to blackmail both the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. Is that so? I can hardly believe it, and yet I see that he has lived so long in an atmosphere almost redolent of the moral whisky ring of Chicago that perhaps he has no conception of honesty left, and no idea of decency or uncorruptibility in any one. Yesterday I had a long and confidential talk with Sweet and Ayer to have no further conference with him to have it only with Sweet and Smith. Please let me know whether R. is such a scoundrel as to have really blackmailed the Secretaries. I hope this outburst of malice in the *I.O.* will overshoot its mark, and instead of making a breach between the President and Mr. Bristow, have the opposite effect and unite them more firmly in the fight against the whisky ring. I know the end is coming when all good men of all parties must band together against the rascals, as the only way in which the country can be saved. You will pardon me for giving me a few words of truth and soberness.

Truly, yours, J. D. WEBSTER.

Hon. Bluford Wilson.

On the 15th of December, while in St. Louis, I addressed the President of the United States this letter:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pardon me for troubling you to read the inclosed clipping from yesterday morning's *Chicago Tribune*. I might, under ordinary circumstances, be quite content to let the matter rest where Ward's explanation leaves it, and to persuade myself that your friend, Mr. Ward, will settle down on differences in their own way. In view, however, of the many misstatements in relation to myself that have reached you, and of the fact that I did not deem it worth while to make a square issue with the thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me. I must be supported cordially and earnestly by your friends. Otherwise, I fear the complications are such that the former cannot be done and the latter must. You can't be too careful about talking to anybody. Now, in this matter of the letter about the "Sylph" dispatch, and our having seen it in connection with Pierrepont (as fully known to P. and B. (meaning Porter and Babcock) they are very greatly disturbed. Don't suffer yourself to talk with anybody about it. Of course this is not meant for censure, but caution. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the 'ring' papers, hard as it is to do. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison and to save themselves from conviction, and of course will seek to destroy anybody who stands in their way. Well, as for myself, I cannot turn back, nor will I stop to parley with thieves. I have no mistakes to undo and no apologies but the enforcement of the law and honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise on nothing short of this, but on this line am ready to hold my own to-day.

"P. S. Ask Webster to write the President fully his views about the Chicago Custom House and the 'whisky ring.' His views ought to be known, and it is going to require the utmost watchfulness of his real friends to prevent his being misled by men who profess friendship to him, but who are unscrupulous. Tell Webster to write strongly, and give him the plain truth and mark his letter 'confidential.' B. H. B."

Now, in respond to the question of the Chairman, I may say that the Secretary of the Treasury and myself, having been ordered by the President to see that no guilty man should escape if it could be avoided, on consultation mutually concluded that the President could not go back on the injunction without making himself infamous, and placing his officers in a false position, and we therefore resolved to leave the whole matter of General Babcock's alleged connection with the Whisky Ring at St. Louis to be dealt with by the local officers there. Until about the 1st of December, and indeed, I may say, until it was known (absolutely) that General Babcock had been indicted, the relations of General Bristow and myself with the President were passable; but as soon as Babcock was indicted, the idea of a military court of inquiry was brought to the front to my knowledge by General Babcock and his friends. I will say that the first military court was broached before the indictment was found against Babcock, and the fact that the President took the ground that a military court should supersede the proceedings before a civil tribunal at St. Louis was taken by myself and by the Secretary as a reflection upon our good purpose to defeat the prosecution in that city. On the 3d or 4th of December I wrote to letter to General Henderson, informing him of the existing facts, and indicated to him the settled purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to see by all honorable means that the proceedings before the civil tribunal should not be postponed or delayed or embarrassed, if he could prevent it, by any proceedings to be instituted or had before a military tribunal. That letter I have no copy of now. General Henderson, I believe, has the original. In the next place, it is a fact that I heard nothing from the President of the charge that I had put spies upon him, or had forged letter which was adduced against me as stated in my testimony yesterday, until it was seen and known that General Babcock was indicted. The conference between the President and myself, which I think I stated yesterday to have taken place late in November, took place, as I find by reference to contemporaneous documents, on the 8th of December, 1875. It will be remembered that in that conference the President expressed himself to me with regard to General Henderson and Mr. Dyer with great bitterness, and immediately thereafter General Henderson was dismissed from the prosecution. He was dismissed in opposition to a written protest addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which I called the attention of the Secretary to the fact that he was not advised officially by Eaton, of counsel for the Government, that Judge Treat, President Judge at the trial in which the alleged objectionable remarks of General Henderson were made, was said to have declared to Eaton and requested Eaton to notify parties here that in his judgment General Henderson's remarks were improper in every respect. I also called attention to the fact that Eaton, Dyer and Henderson had all in writing informed me that no such request existed on Henderson's part, and that, on the contrary, it appeared from the records in my possession at that time, and now in the Treasury Department, that Henderson was even out of his way in an argument in that case to state that in his judgment the President was altogether above reproach as far as he knew, and to pay a high compliment. I said, therefore, to the Secretary of the Treasury that it accepted the judgment of General Henderson's colleagues and of the court as conclusive on that question, and that in my judgment the President of the United States ought to rise above personal considerations, in view of the fact that the public interests imperatively required General Henderson's retention in the prosecution. The dismissal of General Henderson was in my judgment a fatal blow to the prospect of successful prosecution in General Babcock's case.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—Have you the protest to which you have just referred? A.—I have not, but it is now on the files of the Treasury Department, and I will make it an exhibit before I get through. By reference to my private letter book, I find under date of December 9th the following letter written by me:

"DEAR EATON: I wrote General Henderson a confidential letter last night, giving you the situation as I see it, and touching the 'Sylph' matter. We do not know here what you are doing, but presume of course you are doing your duty." That is the letter in which I have reference to the controversy in regard to the military and civil tribunal. Another ground was the President's refusal to remove Jasper D. Ward, United States District Attorney at Chicago, until he was confronted by evidence on the 3d of December, which showed that Ward was a partner in the Powell distillery and had improper relations with Jacob Rehm, which statement was made to the President by Hon. Burton C. Cooke, of Chicago. On that point I said to Secretary BRISTOW, December 3:

"DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Cooke was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw the President after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would asked Webster to name his successor at once; but what was especially noteworthy was a letter to Cooke from a reliable friend in Chicago, attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright. It charges that he is in it, that the atmosphere was full of rumor about Ward's connection with the ring, his relations with the distiller Powell, &c., &c. The inclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom. Faithfully, WILSON." That note I sent to General Bristow in the Cabinet, and the explanation at the end of it was because I knew that the proposal to have a military court of inquiry was under consideration. Now I want to read as part of my testimony a letter to me from General Webster, dated the 23th of December, 1875.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE }
OFFICE, DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, }
CHICAGO, December 26, 1875. }

MY DEAR SIR: Do you not begin to rub your eyes and inquire whether you are awake—whether we are any of us awake—not all involved in some bad dream? Was there ever such scandalous lying and pleading? Is it not the most remarkable fight of a century? Is there any key to it all, except that banded corruptionists of all classes and kinds are desperate, and are summoning all their forces, pledging their reliance on unparalleled audacity of vituperation and cunning accusation? Is it possible that Porter has lent any countenance to a proposition for an attack on Bristow? Will he confess his own infamy and try and drag down the Secretary with himself? What other explanation is there for the *Inter-Ocean's* attack? I suspect that the ring have got entire control of the *Inter-Ocean*. They are desperate and will furnish all the money necessary to get up English organ, as they have a German one in the *Staats Zeitung*. What are we coming to when such things can even be attempted in the open day? But I took my pen to ask you a question. I have been told that the man Russell is there in Washington, and has the impudence to try to blackmail both the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. Is that so? I can hardly believe it, and yet I see that he has lived so long in an atmosphere almost redolent of the moral whisky ring of Chicago that perhaps he has no conception of honesty left, and no idea of decency or uncorruptibility in any one. Yesterday I had a long and confidential talk with Sweet and Ayer to have no further conference with him to have it only with Sweet and Smith. Please let me know whether R. is such a scoundrel as to have really blackmailed the Secretaries. I hope this outburst of malice in the *I.O.* will overshoot its mark, and instead of making a breach between the President and Mr. Bristow, have the opposite effect and unite them more firmly in the fight against the whisky ring. I know the end is coming when all good men of all parties must band together against the rascals, as the only way in which the country can be saved. You will pardon me for giving me a few words of truth and soberness.

Truly, yours, J. D. WEBSTER.

Hon. Bluford Wilson.

On the 15th of December, while in St. Louis, I addressed the President of the United States this letter:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pardon me for troubling you to read the inclosed clipping from yesterday morning's *Chicago Tribune*. I might, under ordinary circumstances, be quite content to let the matter rest where Ward's explanation leaves it, and to persuade myself that your friend, Mr. Ward, will settle down on differences in their own way. In view, however, of the many misstatements in relation to myself that have reached you, and of the fact that I did not deem it worth while to make a square issue with the thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me. I must be supported cordially and earnestly by your friends. Otherwise, I fear the complications are such that the former cannot be done and the latter must. You can't be too careful about talking to anybody. Now, in this matter of the letter about the "Sylph" dispatch, and our having seen it in connection with Pierrepont (as fully known to P. and B. (meaning Porter and Babcock) they are very greatly disturbed. Don't suffer yourself to talk with anybody about it. Of course this is not meant for censure, but caution. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the 'ring' papers, hard as it is to do. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison and to save themselves from conviction, and of course will seek to destroy anybody who stands in their way. Well, as for myself, I cannot turn back, nor will I stop to parley with thieves. I have no mistakes to undo and no apologies but the enforcement of the law and honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise on nothing short of this, but on this line am ready to hold my own to-day.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

THE telegraph brings us accounts of a Republican State Convention in Arkansas known as the "Bishop-Whipple" convention. This is not, as some might suppose, a gathering called together by a Bishop named WHIPPLE, but of a faction headed by BISHOP and WHIPPLE.

OLD JERRY BLACK thinks BELKNAP'S offense quite a trifle. There was nothing wrong, according to him, in accepting gifts intended as brides; but then an old fogy, like BLACK, who believes the United States Government has no power to coerce a State, must necessarily have very loose ideas about everything.

THE following special from Lynchburg, Va., to the Washington *Republican*, may be cited as conclusive evidence that the Southern whites have been completely reconstructed, and now love the flag with an undying affection:

Last night some person or persons unknown tore down the stars and stripes from over the postoffice entrance, where it was hung the 4th of July last and has remained ever since. It was an army bunting flag, borrowed from the observer of the signal service here, and had no device, emblem, or ensign on or about it—simply the flag of our country.

IT SEEMS probable, now, that Congress will adjourn next week, probably on Thursday or Friday. Mr. MORRISON, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will not draw up a resolution providing for an adjournment until it is apparent that both branches can adjourn within twenty four hours thereafter. We are rejoiced to know that the end is so near, and can join heartily in the invocation to the wheels of time to roll swiftly on and bring the welcome day.

THE Austin (Texas) *Statesman*, a Democratic paper, explains how Mississippi was carried by the Democrats. It acknowledges that there is a large Republican majority in the State, and says:

In Mississippi money was poured out like water, and the whites were determined to carry the election at any cost. Some planters in Mississippi gave one-half of the proceeds of their cotton crop to the election fund. There was no holding back.

This money was used, not for bribery, but for purposes of intimidation; and it was by the systematic reign of terror thus brought about that the Democrats succeeded in frightening the colored men away from the polls.

THE Democrats seem very unfortunate in the officials they elect. The House of Representatives at Washington has had to dismiss over half a dozen of the employees, some for dishonesty, others for disloyalty and one or two for absolute lack of brains; the people of Washington county, Wisconsin, are mourning over the enforced absence of their County Treasurer, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, who is short $50,000 in his accounts; the Democrats of St. Louis are inconsolable over the disappearance of their County Auditor who has defaulted for a hundred thousand or so, and the following dispatch from Columbus points out a new trouble:

During the political reaction which prevailed two years ago Ohio elected a Democratic Secretary of the State, School Commissioner and other officers. The choice does not seem to have been fortunate. The annual report of the Democratic Secretary, lately published, is found to be full of statistical blunders, rendering it almost useless. Heretofore the document has been a model of accuracy, and has been generally valued for its statistical information. The Democratic School Commissioner is also in trouble. Specific charges against him of a scandalous nature were published several days ago, and have not yet been denied, though frequently repeated. Similar charges some months ago forced the resignation of a Democratic Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

It may be impudent in us to make the suggestion, but then the Democracy are not bound to take our advice, and we give it to them in good faith, that it would be much wiser in the party to reform itself, before it undertakes to reform the Government. So far as it has had the power, within the last three years, it has put in office the worst lot of bummers the country ever saw.

IS THERE no remedy against the greed of men who persist in building four-story factories, of inflammable materials, without providing any means of escape therefrom, in case of sudden fire? Is human life of so little value that no precautions are taken against the constant danger from such causes? The recent fire in a shoddy mill near Philadelphia is a case in point. Two lives were lost by this fire, solely through the neglect of the proprietor to provide adequate means of escape from danger, in cases of fire. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The mill covered an area of 150 by 50 feet, and was four stories high. The fire broke out in the picker room, where most mills fires originate, and blazed up with such fierceness that the cry of alarm from a large number of women employed in the stories above. The inference is perfectly plain that the ways of escape from fire were inadequate. Had they not been no loss of life would have resulted. There will be, of course, an inquest by the Coroner upon the bodies of the unfortunate women who perished, and the inquiry should be thorough, for if any one by carelessness to provide proper and plenty of ways of escape from buildings will have been frequently on fire is responsible for these pitiful deaths, the responsibility should be fixed upon him. We urge this, not as a matter of vindictiveness for the dead, but for the security of all mill hands, who in this community, are so many. There is not a single factory within the city's limits or elsewhere, which should not be provided with iron fire escapes leaving the inside, for the ways of escapes from the inside are liable always in case of fire to be suddenly cut off.

We do not know who the owner of this mill was; but he is as clearly as responsible for the death of the two victims of his carelessness as if he had laid violent hands upon them. There was no malice in the negligence which sacrificed these lives, and hence the result lacks the essential elements of murder; but the blood of two innocent people is upon his hands nevertheless. He could have saved these two lives, by taking the proper precaution, and he did not; and if he is not liable to punishment for such a wilful neglect of duty to his employees, our laws are shamefully defective in that particular.

THE SOUTHERN WHIGS.

The death of Senator CAPERTON, of West Virginia, has recalled attention to the anomalous political position of the old Whigs of the Southern States. Mr. CAPERTON was one of these; and although he was nominally a Democrat, and voted with the party that sent him to the Senate, he never could and he never did forget that he had been a Whig, and that he was entirely out of place in the Democratic party. He had, really, no sympathy with the ultra States' rights Democrats, and his personal associations in the Senate were all with the men who, prior to 1854, made war upon the Democratic theories of government.

While slavery lasted these Southern Whigs were bound to it, hand and foot. In 1848 they rallied successfully to the support of TAYLOR against CASS; but when, after TAYLOR'S accession, the question of the admission of California as a free State brought up the whole question as to whether the free States or the slave should obtain a preponderance in the Union, the faith of many a Southern Whig began to waver when fidelity to slavery and fidelity to the Whig party came into conflict; and in 1852, when that gallant old warrior, WINFIELD SCOTT, was put forward as the Whig candidate, all the Southern Whig States forsook him except Kentucky and Tennessee. This was practically the end of the Whig party; and the Southern Whigs having no choice but Democracy and Republicanism, obeyed their pro-slavery instincts and became absorbed in the Democratic ranks.

When the war broke out, many of these old Whigs were averse to secession and disunion. The men who had fought CALHOUN and nullification in 1832, and stood by WEBSTER in hurling denunciation upon all who would lay violent hands upon the Union, hesitated and faltered to follow the lead of JEFF. DAVIS and the States rights men of 1861. The Whigs were not States rights men; they did not believe in secession as a remedy for any grievance, and they had an idolatrous devotion to the Union which HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN had sanctified by their advocacy. But they had already been defiled by the touch of Democratic pitch; the outcry around them was too loud to be successfully resisted, and so they quietly permitted themselves to be swept away by the secession torrent.

When the war was over, the pride of such of the Whigs as were left would not permit them to abandon a political association with the men with whom they had passed through the irritating ordeals of a civil conflict. They sullenly submitted to be called and considered as Democrats; and now there is barely a trace of the line that separated them only a quarter of a century ago. Still, there is a perceptible trace of it; and the time is fast coming when the shattered remnant of the old Whig race will rise up and assert the doctrines of CLAY and WEBSTER against that supreme political folly which parades in treating the States as supreme and the Federal Government as a mere confederation held together by a rope of sand. *That* was not the Union they had learned to love and cherish; and as the Republican party is now the only supporter of the grand doctrine that the United States are a nation, and not a mere helpless, useless confederacy, it is not unreasonable to hope that many of these remnants of an old political organization will find a more congenial home for themselves in the Republican than they have ever enjoyed in the Democratic party. Slavery has vanished; and as the Republican party has maintained successfully the integrity of the Union, the Southern devotees of that Union have no true resting place except with those who stood by it in its hours of peril.

Senator CAPERTON had too keen a sense of honor to act outside of the party which elected him to the Senate; but we are assured that he felt much more at home socially and otherwise with his Republican than with his Democratic friends. His Whig instincts would rise up in him, in spite of all his efforts to keep them down; and we are confident that there are many of his former political associates, scattered over the Southern States, who are longing for a good opportunity to get away from the galling bondage that has bound them to a party with which they have no political sympathy.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

Judge EMMONS, of the United States District Court for the Southern district of Ohio, has come to the rescue of witnesses, and decided, as a point of law, that attorneys have no right to bulgar and abuse them. If all the courts of the country would unite in this humane decision, and enforce it, there would be a revolution in legal practice. As things now stand, a witness is a man who has no rights a lawyer is bound to respect. Outside of the court room he may be a very decent man and an exemplary member of society; but as soon as he enters the witness-box he becomes an outlaw. Every reckless attorney feels himself at liberty to provoke him by personal questions, assail his integrity and impugn his veracity, as well as to twist his testimony into the most outrageous shapes and browbeat him by the vilest of mean insinuations. In many criminal cases, it would seem to the looker on as if the witness was the really guilty man and not the prisoner at the bar.

There are, of course, many lawyers who would scorn to descend to this low and villainous treatment. We are not speaking of them, but of those lawyers who make this course a specialty.

It is perfectly legitimate, we admit, to attack the character of a witness for veracity, where his character is really bad, and to show that he is unworthy of belief, if there is evidence to prove it; but the practice, generally, is to omit these necessary preliminaries, and pitch into a witness without regard to such trifling matters as proof. In all such cases the Court should intervene in behalf of the witness. A man is to be believed until his veracity is successfully attacked, and he abuse of a witness whose veracity is unassailed is simply a professional dodge to draw attention away from the client to the witness. Men, of course, must expect to undergo a searching examination when called as witnesses. The purpose of such examinations is to elicit all the facts bearing on the case in hand, and there is nothing pleasant, especially to people who are keenly sensitive and of shrinking habits, in a rigid cross-examination; but there is no need to add to this unpleasantness the overbearing and insulting manner which characterizes those members of the bar who sacrifice decency and propriety, in the examination of witnesses, in order to save their clients.

We hope, therefore, that other judges will follow the example of Judge EMMONS, and effectually protect the witnesses who are brought before them from the browbeating and personal insinuations to which they are sometimes subjected.

PERSONAL.

William Cody, a Milwaukee, Wis., day laborer, has fall heir to $30,000 by the death of a relative in Australia.

The Pittston *Leader* says Miss Dickinson, now tarrying there, is writing a new play, and it is for no one else but herself. Neither will it relate in any way to the persecutions of a Jewess, for its incidents are to be drawn entirely from an eventful epoch in modern history.

Jeremiah Whaley, aged ninety two years, who lives at Narragansett Pier, R. I., had never seen a train of railroad cars until a few days ago, when he saw the locomotives used in laying the track on the Narragansett Pier Railroad. What makes the case more remarkable is that he lives within a few miles of the Stonington Railroad.

A curious coincidence occurred in connection with the recent death, on a Louisiana railroad, of young Morse, son of the inventor of the telegraph. One of the engravings of the Professor published in an illustrated journal just after his death in 1872 was fenced in by Major Boyle, of New Orleans, and placed on the mantel piece of his dining room, where it remained undisturbed till Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when it fell to the floor with an extraordinary crash. The Major picked up the pieces and thought nothing more of the matter, but on Tuesday morning was amazed and horrified to find chronicled in the papers the tragic death, at the same hour on the evening, of the son of the gentleman whose picture met with so disastrous an accident.

It has hitherto been taken for granted that the inventor, Robert Fulton, was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1765, fought his way to eminence through many difficulties, and died in comparatively easy circumstances, universally honored, in New York, February 24, 1815. From the following letter, which appears in the Glasgow *News*, it would appear that the Fulton biography needs revision:

To the Editor of the Glasgow News:

SIR—One of the greatest achievements of the present century is steam navigation. The credit of first successfully proving this belongs to my grand-uncle, Robert Fulton. Though usually called an American, he was born in the Mill of Beith, in the county of Ayr. In consequence of having offered some torpedo invention to the French, he considered the best of his services, insofar as possible, and when last in this country only visited his relatives here by stealth, being afraid that proceedings would be taken against him by the British Government. On that occasion I perfectly remember, as a boy, to have seen him. He married an American lady, Harriet Livingstone. He got into pecuniary difficulties in America, and retired to the West Indies, where he died. Others of his relatives still alive remember him. I am, &c.,

JOHN STEVENSTON.

KNOWS, LOCHWINNOCH, July, 1876.

What Republicans Have Done.

(From the Albany Journal.)

The Republicans are charged by their adversaries with "financial imbecility." Let us test this statement by what they have actually achieved. We take the facts and figures from the official records, and they speak for themselves.

Since 1866, the Republicans have decreased the public debt $570,201,023 74—that is, they have wiped out nearly a quarter of the entire debt.

They have reduced the annual interest account from $143,781,591 to $103,093,514—thus effecting an annual saving of $40,688,-077.

They have accomplished a reduction of $263,419,553 54 a year in internal revenue taxes and of $89,564,749 84 in tariff taxes—thus making a total reduction in taxation of more than *two hundred and sixty millions.*

They have made a reduction in expenditures since 1873 of $26,000,000—the aggregate expenditures for the past fiscal year, with which the Democratic House had nothing to do, being so much less in 1875.

They have cut down the actual ordinary running expenses of the Government until they are less than the tax levied for those expenditures which are due to the Democratic rebellion.

They have, by wise and faithful management, improved the public credit, so that the Government can now borrow at five per cent. and thus save interest, whereas under Democratic administration the credit of the country was so impaired that the Government could not borrow at twelve per cent.

Is this a record of "financial imbecility?" These are the facts from the official reports. These are the things which have been accomplished in the face of Democratic opposition. Do they point to the policy of trying "Democratic reform?"

It is stated, in a telegram from Berlin to London, a very roundabout way, that Lord Derby is about leaving the Disraeli Cabinet, and remains in it only until he can get England out of the extradition muddle into which he has contrived to involve her. The alleged cause of his desiring to retire from the office of Foreign Secretary is that while Mr. Disraeli desires that England shall give substantial assistance to Turkey, Lord Derby thinks, with a large majority of his countrymen, that it would be unjust, impolite and absurd for England to take the side of the Mohammedans against the Christians in the Turkish Empire.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Earth is built up of fragments from the past; slope rises from the shoon of coming days! But Love can make a union of them last. Through devious storms that darken devious ways.

Owing to climatic changes the cedars of Lebanon are dying out.

Governor Sprague was sold in Chicago last week for $27,500. He is a horse.

The Cunard steamers from Boston take more steerage passengers than they bring.

Helmbold's Long Branch cottage is now a boarding house. Thus wags the world away.

A Kentucky girl picked sixty dollars' worth of huckleberries in a week. Berry good.

Colonel Forney speaks of "bluff old General Schenck;" but we do not think it can be done.

They think of packing Tilden's record in Limberger cheese for a few weeks, to improve its flavor.

A stroke of lightning took all the hair off an Indianian's head the other day, but did him no other injury.

An old-fashioned Christian says too much singing in an unknown tongue is what ails church music.

A child died in Washington, says the *Capital*, from eating sausages. It was a mild sort of hydrophobia.

Mules, it is said, have large brains and are quite intelligent. They should not be mistaken for Bourbon editors.

Stonington, Conn., proposes to celebrate, on the 10th of August, the annivery of its battle with the British in 1814.

The very suspicion that the Republicans may nominate Mr. Evarts for Governor of New York makes the Democrats shudder.

This sign is displayed at a dining room on the East Side, New York: Lunch, 75 cents; square meal, $1; "perfect gorge," $1 25.

Rochester *Democrat:* "None of us are safe. We learn from the Chicago *Times* that a Dubuque mute recently died of sunstroke."

A crazy person in Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago, drowned himself in a cistern, because his wife insisted that he must wash his face.

Since April 12th lightning has destroyed 356,844 barrels of petroleum in the oil region. This ought to lighten up a heavy market a shade.

The Russian Mennonites are excellent farmers, and make first-class citizens. Over 8,000 more are preparing to come. The more the better.

St. John, Newfoundland, is escaping its hot weather by the accidental stranding of an iceberg, fifteen hundred feet high, just outside the harbor.

George Francis Train says that he is developing a will power that will enable him to kill anybody by a mere exertion of his mind. He should try it on himself.

The editor of the Chattanooga *Times* is wearing his hair because the intelligent compositor made him announce that "Rev. W. W. Simpson would preach at $10.45."

We are very apt to ask God what we are unwilling to give to our neighbors—mercy. If we were really forgiven only as we forgive, we should have a hard time.

Cumberland Falls, the Niagara of Kentucky, have a perpendicular descent of sixty-seven feet, and the roar of the water can be heard at a distance of twelve miles.

The largest sponge ever found in the Floridas is now on exhibition in New York. The sponge when wet is twelve feet in circumference, and weighs nineteen pounds.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that when a Republican hangs out a Hayes and Wheeler banner in that city some Democratic vandal comes sneaking round in the night and cuts it down.

It is said that the subscription book trade has fallen off in late years, but that the profits to the authors from this method of sales is still more than by the usual manner of publication.

The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks that the Democrats would find it useless to try the experiment of forcing Governor Hendricks off their ticket, as two years' effort to force him off the fence proved futile.

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stolen a canister of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," said the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff."

The medical examiner of a prominent life insurance company says he has to turn away three-fourths of his applicants who excel in athletic exercises, because they have dangerously strained the organs of the heart.

Nineteen workingmen, representing a dozen mechanical pursuits, sent here by the Dudley Government to manufacture and report on their several trades and professions, are expected to arrive at the Centennial in a few days.

The transition from a temperature of ninety-five to seventy-five degrees is too sudden and too severe to be relished by feeble constitutions, and there are more deaths this week than there were last in consequence.

Still another. The Bay City *Tribune* states that the Hon. J. F. Driggs, of East Saginaw, who was identified with the Libby removal in 1872, has expressed his determination to give Hayes and Wheeler his hearty support.

South Carolina proposes to license the parties drinking whisky and not those who sell it, compelling those who apply for a license to give bonds for good conduct. The amount collected in this way won't pay for cutting the State house.

There is a clock in the Centennial building which tells the month of the year, the day of the month, the day of the week, the hour of the day, the minute of the hour and which is said to run for one hundred years with one winding.

We witnessed (says the Shelby, Ky., *Sentinel*) the singular sight of a hearse driving through our streets on Wednesday last, loaded with watermelons. The fellow certainly had a sharp eye to business, or is in the interest of some undertaker.

The battle monument in Baltimore, erected in commemoration of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814, and the battle of North Point on the following day, has been recently repaired, and it is proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the battle, this year.

We have had emigrants from all the countries of the world but Arabia, and now that country has contributed its quota. Nine Arab stonecutters having heard fabulous accounts of the wages that were being paid in this country, made their way hither and landed in New York last week.

Toledo *Blade:* A venerable man with a long, flowing beard and a thoughtful countenance, remarked yesterday as he pensively mopped his face, that he was more sure of Hayes' election than ever. He said that a merciful Providence would never follow so hot a summer with a Democratic victory.

A Chinaman's teeth began to chatter over the ice cream. He buttoned up his jacket and swallowed another mouthful. That settled it. He jumped up from the table and started to where the sun could shine on him, exclaiming, "Whoopee! Plenty cold grub! No cookee nuff! Fleeze belly ali same like ice wagon."

Mr. L. C. Brackett, of Cleveland, informs the Indianapolis *Journal* that it was Mr. William Tilden, of New York, and not Governor Tilden, who equipped several companies of volunteers for the war. And yet this story of Governor Tilden equipping soldiers was started by the Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Tennessee Democracy is said to be in a demoralized condition. Their leading journals were bitterly opposed to Tilden before his nomination, and the whole party is badly infected with inflation views. As a consequence they are slow in warming up to the canvass, while the Republicans are enthusiastic and hopeful.

Mrs. General Sherman, in her letter to Josiah Caldwell in reference to ex-Speaker Blaine's connection with the Fort Smith Railway bonds, speaks of Mr. Blaine as her cousin. The relationship of the two families is in this wise: Mr. Blaine's mother was a daughter of Neal Gillespie, Jr. of Indian Hill, Washington county, Pa. Another of his daughters was the wife of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and the mother of Mrs. Sherman.

Speaking of Tilden the New York *Times* says: "He truckled to the organized rascality of Tammany, which was ruled by Tweed, and he must submit to the insulting arrogance of the crew that sustain Kelly. The Tammany Hall of 1870, with Mr. Belmont standing on the same platform with Tweed and Fisk, Jr., is pretty much the same kind of power as the Tammany Hall of 1876, with its former leaders in hiding from justice and its new leaders only able to organize defeat."

Sojourner Truth, the colored female Abolition agitator, and an occasional speaker at Republican gatherings throughout the country in years gone by, died recently at her home in Battle Creek, Michigan, aged ninety-five. Born a slave in New York, she was held as such until the institution was abolished in that State. She had never received any school education, but possessed marked ability of an original type. On the platform her tall, gaunt figure, set off by a small head encased in a glaring white turban, was decidedly picturesque, frequent gesticulations with her long, bony arms adding to her weird appearance. Last year she published a history of her life, but it did not meet with the pecuniary success anticipated by her friends.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

LIPPINCOTT.

The August number of the popular *Lippincott's Magazine* fully sustains its claims to a place in the rank in this class of literature, all its departments being well and ably sustained. The eighth illustrated article on "The Century: its Fruits and its Festival," embraces the concluding chapters on the exhibits in the Main Building, and is marked by the same ability as was displayed in its predecessors. Mr. Edward King's illustrated account of Montenegro is especially interesting and timely in connection with the war which is now going on there. As a sketch of the life and habits of the people of the Black Mountain, this paper will be read with pleasure and interest. Colonel Robert Lewis Kimberly's "Raising the Siege at Chattanooga," is a spirited narrative of an important operation performed by the army of the Cumberland during our late war. The second chapter of Robert Wilson's papers, "On the Eastern Shore of Maryland," is not less interesting than the first, which has already attracted much attention. Besides the continuation of Lady Barker's enjoyable letters from South Africa, there is an essay on the "Age of Knick Knacks," by Lady Blanche Murphy; "Cross Purposes," a pleasantly told tale, by Margaret Vandegrift; and the first of R. Davey's papers on George Sand, which is a pleasing tribute to the character and memory of the great authoress. "Phantasmagoria," by Emma Lazarus, and "By the Water's Edge," by W. S. Phillips, are the poems of the month, and are of marked merit. The new serial tale, by Ellen W. Olney, "Love in Idleness," commenced in this number, gives promise of a literary treat, and we venture to predict that the tale will rank high in modern fiction. The usual editorial gossip and book reviews complete this number of the popular "*Lippincott.*"

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Mary Shatzer, of Lewistown, died suddenly while calling upon a neighbor, a few days ago.

The Altoona Manufacturing Company have received a contract for painting and repairing 1,200 cars of the National and Union Line Transportation Companies. This job will insure steady work to the employees for fully six months.

A girl named Kate Bennet, residing at Somerset, strangled her new-born babe last week, beat its head against a wall and then buried it near a fence at the rear of a lot. The ignorant, heartless mother has been arrested, and will no doubt be convicted of the horrible crime of infanticide.

A sad burial took place recently at the Hyde Park cemetery, near Scranton. The occasion was the funeral of three children of Morris Jones, of Pittston, namely, Sarah Annie, six years of age; Roland M., aged four years, and Edith, the babe, one year old. All were buried in one grave, and the scene was one of the most affecting character.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: The most abundant crop of wheat, rye and oats that, perhaps, was ever harvested in this county is now about gathered, and all secured in the best possible manner. The coming corn crop—which in a couple of weeks more will be made, will exceed any previous one. Potatoes are also doing well and the promise of a large crop is good—notwithstanding the bugs. Certainly the farmers have reason to be encouraged, and the people to rejoice.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Kerr, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

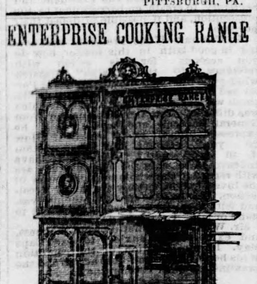
In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.
T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This House is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

CARPETS.
Carpets!
FULL STOCK.
Reduced Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS generally.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE

The best Family Cooking Range in the market; is economical in fuel and easily managed.
Every Range Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Also, the Little Giant Family Portable Ranges; requires no brick setting, has water back, and works to perfection.
Also, Hotel Ranges, Steam Tables, Broilers, Coffee Urns, &c.
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00. We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIDS, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

For the Centennial
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES.
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.
MWS

JOSIAH COHEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NO. 134 FIFTH AVENUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALEXANDER GREENWALD, of Allegheny City, Pa., has made a deed of voluntary assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons who have claims against him will present the same, and those indebted will pay at once to
S. FLOERSHEIM.
Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 115 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Ranges, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS, FRE
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few. At 5c, a great bargain in Wide Black Mermanis.
Grenadines.
At 6¾c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.
New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18¾, 20 and 22c and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Debeges, all shades, a bargain.
Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Debeges.
At 37½c, Spun-silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45c, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.
New Silks.
At 75c, special bargain in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1 00.
At $1 to $2 50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plain and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.
NEW GOODS ARRIVIN
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tamboard Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
Establishe
SATURDA
SH STOCK, CHOICE AS
E'S, 165, 167 &
White Goods.
Extra good bargains in a full and choice line of White Goods. White Piques from 11c upward, in Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Cambrics, Tarlatanes, &c., from 12½c upward, all one-third less than usual prices.
Made-up Suits.
Special good bargains in Ladies and Misses' Suits. At $2. Ladies' White suits, Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, for Ladies and Misses, at special low prices.
Underwear.
Ladies and Misses' gauze and light-weight Merino Underwear, and a great variety of styles in Muslin Underwear, of best make and materials, very low prices.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, 1876.

The day's business in local monetary circles was utterly devoid of any new features, the only change, if any, being in the direction of intensified dullness and stagnation. One prominent bank officer characterized the day as "the deadest yet," and many could be found to echo his opinion. Even the routine business of checking, depositing, collections, etc., which has heretofore kept up in comparatively good volume, was light and slow, while the offerings at the discount boards were still less in volume. Prime names were readily accepted wherever offered, but the very dullness and ease of the loan market seems to add to the determination of lenders not to burden themselves with any risky paper whatever. Rates are still quite easy, and the right kind of security can obtain loans at low prices; but as nearly all the loans are made in the usual way by banks to their customers, the quoted discount rates are unchanged. Exchange is ruling about at par in settlements between banks and at a slight premium to outsiders. New York drafts being in ample supply though not so excessively so as two weeks ago. It is thought that the movement of funds into the country districts is over for the present, the wool clip being nearly all marketed, and that the funds so called out of the banks will gradually work their way back to the leading commercial cities through the usual channels of trade. The general movement of the crops, however, which will commence soon and go on till the close of the year, will not directly affect the money market here may have its influence on this movement. In local stocks and securities we hear of no news of special importance. The following stocks were sold last night at Thomas F. Stewart's real estate and stock sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood:

	Per share.
Fourth National Bank	$100 00
Mechanics' National Bank	36 00
Monongahela Navigation Company	35 25
Columbus Oil Company	8 12½

—The financial situation throughout the entire country, and indeed all over the civilized world, is so much alike that one description will answer for all. The report from Philadelphia is that "in the financial situation there are no changes, and it is hardly worth while to seek new phrases for reporting that which has remained so long in the same condition. Considerable accumulation of unemployed balances, easy but not quotably lower rates of discount, and a continued want of the national currency and silver change, are, as heretofore, the only characteristics of the local monetary situation, with no apparent prospects for an immediate change in any of these respects." Similar descriptions in all important respects are given of the money markets in Chicago, Boston, New York, London and Paris. At New York call loans are quoted at 1½@2 per cent., while in London the rate in open market for three months' bills is down to 1 per cent.

—The fluctuations of the New York stock market during the past day or two have been so violent as to attract a good deal of attention, and are the more singular coming as they do close after a very quiet and lethargic period, and in the entire absence of any monetary stringency such as is the usual cause of depression in values. The New York *Bulletin* attributes the decline chiefly to the attacks on unsupported stocks of professional speculators; in other campaign they also attacked the bonds of the companies whose shares they wished to depress. The attacks on coal stocks, in addition to the attacks of speculators, suffer from the belief, which is not removed by assurances to the contrary, that the combination will not hang together for sixty days. This belief may prove erroneous, but it has its influence all the same.

—The California press, which has not the best reputation in the world, has set to quarreling over the stock market. Their views are apparently as much influenced by their interests as are those of the bulls and bears. The *Alta* deliberately charges the *Chronicle* with manufacturing articles to produce a panic. The *Alta* gives this account of Flood & O'Brien's operations, which may be taken as authentic, so far as it utters what Flood & O'Brien wish the public to believe. The *Alta* says, on the 18th inst.:

It was supposed that Flood & O'Brien were standing in and sustaining their pet stocks, but such in reality is not the case. For a long time at the beginning of the present movement they purchased very largely of California and Consolidated Virginia, with the purpose of stagging and forcing them up, and in one house alone their purchases in a single week were over 40,000 shares. Of course, when such heavy investments did not stem the torrent, and as they saw reputed friends hammering their stock for all they were worth, beats in their attacks, they concluded the wisest and best course for them to pursue was to let the bulls take care of themselves, and the sooner the bottom was reached the quicker the upward turn would be. The heavy purchases made recently have been for Eastern people, and yesterday's orders alone purchased upon New York and Philadelphia orders over 1,500 shares of California. The story has been widely circulated that the bonanza firms have been heavy sellers of their own stocks, and have disposed of thousands of shares, and that their operations are in accordance therewith. According to the best information we can get at this time, as they have disposed of none of their stock, but on the contrary have been heavy purchasers at different times.

—The returns made to the Comptroller of the Currency, under the call of June 30, for a statement of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on that day, show that the national banks of the city of New York had an aggregated capital of $95,500,000, with a surplus fund amounting to $35,391,900. Ten of these banks have sold their United States bonds and returned their circulation. They are the Union Park, Chemical, Fulton, City of New York, Metropolitan, Leather Manufacturers' and First Nationals. The movement is one looking to economy and as economical management of the banks by reducing their liabilities. The tax upon the circulation has always been a decidedly objective feature with the banks, and were there a prospect for such rates for money it is not unlikely but that others of the city banks would sell their United States bonds, withdraw their circulation, and employ their money on the call. The State banks have no circulating medium.

—The New York *Post* of Wednesday says: What is most noteworthy, however, in the London financial news to-day is the advance in British consols to the unprecedented figure, say that there has been a reaction to 97. Consols have not been so high since 1859, when they sold at 97¾. The rise is due to the plethora of money in London, which is so great that it is almost impossible to lend it on demand at any rate. It used in discounting prime three months bills it cannot be employed better than at 1@1¼ per cent. per annum. Choice securities are therefore sought, and it would not be surprising to see Consols advance to 97 or 97½, the highest prices on record, and which were made the former in 1853 and the latter 1852.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 28 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111½	111½	111¾	111½
U. S. 6s, 1881, comp	118½	118½	.....	118½
5-20's, 1865	115	115	.....	115
5-20's, 1865 (new)	114½	114½	.....	114½
5-20's, 1867	115½	115½	.....	115½
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	.....	117½
10-40's, coupon	112½	112½	.....	112½
Currency 6's	119	119	.....	119
New York Central	127½	127½	.....	127½
Western Union Tel	117	117	.....	117
Pacific Mail	22¾	23	.....	23
Adams Express	95	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	105½	105½	.....	105½
Erie	14	14	.....	14
Michigan Central	93	94	.....	94
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	.....	93½
Illinois Central	97	97	.....	97
Cleveland & Pitt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & North-west	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. preferred	62¾	62¾	.....	62¾
Rock Island	107	108	.....	108
St. Paul common	40	40	.....	40
do. preferred	75	75	.....	75
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	137½
Hannibal & St. Jo	.....	.....	.....	10½
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	102½	102½	.....	102½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	52¾	53¼	.....
Reading	44¾	44¾	400
United Cos. of N. J.	.....	.....	.....
Phila. Trenton and Bal	105	105½	50
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	.....
Central Transportation	46¾	.....	200
Empire Transportation	.....	50½	.....
N. C. R. R. pf.	87	87¼	.....
Northern Pacific bonds	.....	.....	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money closed easy at 1¾@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Customs receipts $263,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $238,000. Clearings $75,000,000.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates 1¾ @1 per cent. Borrowing rates 2 to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm, except for Chicago & Northwestern consolidated, which went off to 91½, but afterward recovered to 92. The stock opened with an improved strong. New Jersey Central rising 4 per cent. to 66, and Del. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 2 per cent. from 97 to 99. This sharp upward movement had a favorable influence on the balance of the share list, the most of which rose more than ¼ to 1½ per cent. New York Central led in this advance and rose from 105¼ to 107. Lake Shore followed with an advance from 69¾ to 70¾. Michigan Central sold up from 47½ to 48¾. Western Union from 69¼ to 70. St. Paul common from 39 to 39¾, preferred from 69¾ to 69¾. Pacific Mail from 22¾ to 23¼, and Northwestern preferred from 62¾ to 63¾. After midday the latter reacted to 62¾, and St. Paul preferred to 69¾. The decline in these two shares had little or no effect on the general list, although New Jersey Central went off to 64¾. Delaware and Hudson Canal, for odd lots, sold at 100@102. At second call the market was generally quiet and steady. After ward Lake Shore went up to 71. Toward the close the market was weak and heavy, with a pressure to sell some of the leading shares. The greatest decline was in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which went off from 98 to 93¾, and finally recovered to 97. There was an active borrowing demand for this stock, and early in the day 1@1½ per cent. per diem was paid for its use, but toward the close the rates were advanced to 1½@2 per cent. There was a difference in the rates for regular and seller's option. We quote:

Adams Express	95	Rock Island	108
American Express	53	St. Paul	39
Pacific Mail	23	do. preferred	69½
Mariposa	6	Toledo & Wabash	21
do. preferred	9	do. preferred	37
Ft. Wayne	103½	Terre Haute	6
Illinois Central	97	do. preferred	15
Chicago & Alton	100	do. preferred	106
do. preferred	106	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Del. & Lacka.	93¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18
Michigan Central	48¾	Western Union	70
Lake Shore	70¾	Quicksilver	10
do. preferred	85	do. preferred	35
Michigan Central	42	Indiana Central	22
Panama	133	Hannibal & St. Joe	10
Lake Shore	53½	do. preferred	24
Cleveland & Pitts	95	Union Pacific bonds	105
Northwestern	39¾	Central Pac. bonds	105
do. preferred	62¾	Union Pac. bonds	104
C. C. C. & I.	40	do. sink'g fu'd bds	94½
N. J. Central	63¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865	115½	10-40's, registered	112½
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	10-40's, coupon	112½
5-20's, 1867	119½	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, July 28, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1@1½ per cent., being 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion on deposit in the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000. Consols 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 103¾; do 1868, new 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 17¾; preferred 29. PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 107 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—United States bonds—New 5's, 96¼.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 9⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

A very quiet feeling was reported in mercantile affairs to-day, and a limited amount of trade was transacted in nearly all lines except provisions, which are in fair demand, and petroleum, which keeps up an exceptional activity. In other respects the day was very generally characterized as one of the dullest and most unsatisfactory of the season. Prices were not materially altered in any leading staples, although the general tendency toward weakness in grain and provisions is still evident. Sugars were very firm and showed an advancing tendency.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce were slightly in excess of last week, and the shipments were rather larger. Flour, bbls..... 346 Apples, bbls..... 30
Oats, bus..... 3,033 Cheese, lbs..... 833
Barley, bus..... 1,000 Butter, lbs..... 2,500
Bacon, pcs..... 2,876 Potatoes, bus..... 330

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small orders, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and sluggish. Wheat is dull and prices are easy. We quote nominally at $1 20@1 30 for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn is steady with very limited offerings. We quote small lot at 58@60c for prime yellow Kansas; 57@60c for prime and white do; 56@57c for high mixed; 54@55c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats were offered freely and business was active at easy prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Western at 39@40c; mixed Ohio at 38@39c; Western white 39@39c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 00, as to quality. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@75c per bushel. Jobbing sales are 25@50c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues sluggish and easy. Receipts are quite large for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ barrel; No. 1 standard $6 90; red wheat flour $6 50@7 75; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for a standard brand of flour are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 90; white wheat $7 00@7 25. Spring wheat is quoted at $5 Minnesota $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50 @6 75; corn meal in bags 1 00@1 10; in barrels 1 60@1 65 @ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 @5 25.

HAY—Trade is quiet and quotations for baled or loose hay are rather nominal. Quotations for loose hay in wagon range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for common. Baled hay is in good demand, chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00; No. 2 do $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is rather quiet at unchanged values. We quote jobbing prices from store: bran at $12 00@13 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@ 21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was perhaps a little steadier but prices were still very much depressed with an overabundant supply. We quote at $1 60@1 75 for choice; 25@75c for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand was fair and values were steady. The receipts of choice and fancy stock are readily taken at firm prices. We quote at 15c as the ruling price for fine; creamery packed with the finest fancy commanding 16c. Choice solid packed is also in active request at 13@20c @ lb; prime 14@15c; low grades nominally 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

ONIONS—Receipts are light, of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; select 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 9@11c; evaporated quiet at 9@12c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 12 @20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 9@ 12c; unpitted 6@8c @ lb.

EGGS—The demand is still very much restricted and prices are nominal. We quote strictly fresh at 13@14c @ dozen.

FRANKFORT HAMS—Are in good steady prices. Choice are quoted 6@6½c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 5@6c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices were decidedly easy as a general rule. We quote as follows: Tomatoes in bushel boxes, $1 25; onions $2 50 @ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 @ barrel; cucumbers 50@75c @ hundred; muskmelons $2 25@3 00 @ bushel; 75@$1 00 @ bushel; whortleberries $1 00 @ bucket; peaches $2 00@ 2 25 @ box for prices at depot; cucumbers and watermelons $10 00@15 00 @ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic rolling at 20@25c @ lb; new California 25c @ lb.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and easy. We quote Rive chickens at 55@60c @ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 12@20c @ gallon for prime country stock; 25c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The jobbing demand is still fairly active and the quotations of our leading houses are steadily maintained. We note a decline in lard in the West which has produced no particular effect on values in this market.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9@9c @ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 13@14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 16c @ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon steady and we quote sugar cured at 13½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15½c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $. 00@ 7 50.

LARD—The market was active and unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c @ lb; half barrels 13c @ lb; in buckets 13½c @ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15c @ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14½c @ lb; in 2-lb pails 15½c @ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c @ lb; in 50-lb pails 14½c @ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c @ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 50c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 @ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote prime, city rendered, 8½@8¾c @ lb; country do 7½@8c @ lb.

Groceries.

The renewed strength in sugars was the prominent feature in the grocery trade to-day under the effect of the strengthening influence of Eastern reports. Coffees, spices, syrups, &c., were quiet and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	11½@11⅝c
Choice Rio	21 c	Standard (1½)	11½@11⅝c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11½@11⅝c
Low grade Rio	20 c	Extra C, yel	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C, yellow	10 c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Golden Leaf	10½c
Rio, in papers	23 c	Crushed	12 c
Ground	25 c	Powdered	12 c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Standard	11½c
Teas.		Molasses.	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	25@40 c	Strictly ch. N. O.	62c
Gunpowder	50@75 c	Prime	62@63c
Imperial	30@37 c	Good	59c
Japan	30@37 c	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@37 c	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	63@65c
Souchong	30@37 c	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Choice Carolina	8¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Patna	7 @8¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rangoon	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25
Louisiana	6½c	Gold do	6 25
Starch.	₱ lb	Extra olive do	8 50
Pearl	3½@4 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 50
Laundry	6½c	German mottled do	5 25
Corn	7½@10½c	California, ₱ box	4 25
Spices.		Soda.	
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Allspice	17 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkg	5½c
Cassia	33@35 c	Bi-carb in 5-lb papers	7 c
Nutmegs	85 c	Candles.	
Pepper	19@20 c	Star, full W'k	16@17 c
Flour.—The market is moderately active.		Stearine	13½c
Revised quotations are as follows:		Mould	11@12 c

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	17 00	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Herring or Scotch codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium	11 00	Boneless codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
White fish	5 50	Halibut do	12½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40 c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	8 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Lake do, hf bbls	2 25	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 85; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citrons 35c. Prunes ₱ box of 30 pounds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 32c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Madeira nuts 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $3 00; Messina, ₱ box, $3 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts—$6 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are steady and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ can, per doz, $1 75; green corn 90@$1 00; strawberries do $1 60; pineapples do $1 30; blackberries do $1 30; damsons do, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 10@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 28.—The market to-day was quiet and transactions were rather light in crude crudeoils. Prices did not vary materially from the opening to the close.

CRUDE—The market opened at $2 40 bid for Corduit and United, and has ruled quiet throughout the day with slight transactions, the price varying only 5@6½c. $2 44½ was the highest point and $2 40 the lowest. Shipment was in no demand and nominal at $2 60.

REFINED—There was a steady feeling at yesterday's quotations. The activity of the demand was slightly checked by the altered character of the advices both from the seaboard and at the points of production, and but a moderate volume of transactions was reported. We quote standard white on the cars at 14½@14½c for round lots. New York delivery rates at 17¾@17¾c. Philadelphia delivery, 17½@ 17½c. Other deliveries rule at 17¾@17½c.

OIL BARRELS—Are firm and active at $1 55@ 1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 28, closing 27.—There has been a very quiet feeling, the strong rates asked as well as lighter offerings of ocean tonnage checking business. Sales of 2,500 barrels refined high test at 18½c; 7,000 barrels crude in shipping order at 15¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾@9⅝c and 13¾@13¾c in shipping order; refined in cases 20¾@20¾c; naptha 16¾c for city. At Philadelphia refined rules at 17¾c; at Philadelphia 17½c.

PARKERSBURG, July 28.—Steady and firm: United $2 40½; Union $2 41½; shipment $2 61½.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet at $2 38¾@ 2 60.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Market steady at $2 40½ bid for July; immediate delivery, $2 40½ asked.

ROUSEVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet but steady at $2 47½@2 50.

TIDIOUTE, July 28.—Market very firm; held at $2 45.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Market firm with nothing offering, standard white 17½c; crude 8½c; cases 20½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 28.—Petroleum active; crude 9¾@9¾; refined 18¾@18¾c; naptha 16¾@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 13¾c; refined 17¾@17¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Petroleum refined 13½d; spirits do 7½@8d.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Refined petroleum 36 francs.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white 110 degrees test, 15c; prime white state test 17½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	883
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	833

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 29, 1876.

There has been an increased inquiry for metal the past week and some increase in the amount sold, but we cannot note any change in price.

In addition to sales reported below, we hear of a sale of 1,000 to 2,000 tons made by the owners of furnace to one of our leading mills and about 2,000 tons for Bessemer use, but we are unable to give the price.

The price may be fairly quoted at $20 00 cash to $21 00 four months for Connellsville coke; to $21 00 cash to $22 50 for bituminous coal iron smelted from lake ores.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

1,500 tons grey forge.....Private terms
250 tons grey forge.....$21 00—cash
50 tons grey forge.....21 50—cash
50 tons grey forge.....22 50—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

500 tons grey forge.....$20 00—cash
100 tons grey forge.....21 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

350 tons grey forge.....$19 00—cash

COKE.

75 tons white and mottled.....Private terms
30 tons No. 1 and 2 foundry.....$23 00@24 00—1 m os

CHARCOAL.

85 tons No. 1 and 2 H. R.....Private terms

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The demand for finished irons is still quite limited and there is no change to note in the character or volume of the trade. Notwithstanding the protection of the rolling mills is at present much below their actual capacity, it seems to be in excess of the public demand, and no immediate prospect of an increase in the demand is apparent, except in specialties there is a fair amount of business doing, but these are not important enough to relieve the general dullness of the bar iron trade. Under these circumstances it is worth while for our iron men to make a careful canvass of the field of operations cannot be extended by reaching new territory, or selling their surplus manufactures in markets which have hitherto obtained their supplies elsewhere.

The meeting of the Nail Association at Cincinnati this week resulted in a reduction of 15 10c in the selling prices of merchant bar. The meeting discussed a continuation of the determination formerly expressed, to adhere to the Association rates, but in view of the general stagnation in trade it was thought best to make a slight concession in prices in the remaining months of the season. Accordingly, while the card is unchanged, discounts are allowed so as to make the selling prices in this market down to the following basis: Less than 10 tons, 2.85c rates; 10 to 5 tons, 2.90c rates; and over 15 tons, 2.95c rates. The following are the card rates on which the usual discounts are made for cash:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ¾ to 1 inch	2 6-10c
4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	2 6-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	2 7-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ½ and ⅝ inch	2 8-10c
		1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 2 inch	2 5-10c	⅝ to ⅞ to 9-16 inch	2 7-10c
2½ to 2¾ inch	2 6-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	2 8-10c
2½ to 3 inch	2 7-10c	⅜ inch	2 9-10c
3½ to 4 inch	2 8-10c	5-16 inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 5 inch	2 9-10c	¼ inch	3 6-10c
5-16 inch	3 10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	3½@3¾c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ to ⅜	2 5-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ¼ to ⅜	3c
3½ to 6 by ½ and ⅝	2 7-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ½ and ⅝	3c
3½ to 20 by ¾ and ⅞	2 7-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ¾ and ⅞	3c
1 to 1¼ by ¼ and ⅜	2 8-10c	No. 10	4c
5-16 inch	2 8-10c	No. 11 and 12	4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16	2 8-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to ¼	3 2-10c
3 to 6 by ¼ to ⅜	2 7-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅜	3 1-10c
No. 12	3c	¾ and ⅞ by ½	3c
1½ to 2½ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 1-10c	No. 10	4 1-10c
1½ to 2½ by ¼	3 1-10c	No. 11 and 12	4 2-10c
1 to 1¾ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 2-10c		
1 to 1¾ by ¼ to ⅜	3 2-10c		
No. 10	4 1-10c		
No. 11 and 12	4 2-10c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	2 5-10c	1 inch, finer than No. 21	3 4-10c
2½ to 4¾ inch	3 5-10c	1 inch, No. 21	4 1-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	3 6-10c	1 inch, finer than No. 20	4 2-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	3 7-10c	1 inch, No. 20	4 3-10c
1 inch to No. 22	3 8-10c	1 inch, No. 19	4 5-10c
1 inch to No. 21	3 9-10c	1 inch, No. 18	4 6-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	1 8-10c	1¾ inch	3 4-10c
⅜ to 1¾ inch	2 6-10c	2 inch	3 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	2 2-10c	1¾ inch	3 4-10c
¾ to 1¾ inch	2 6-10c	2 inch	3 4-10c
¾ inch	4c		

TANK IRON—ROLLED.

3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch, thick	2 7-10c	3 inch, flanging	3 5-10c
Boiler plate	2 7-10c	Flow plate	3 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	3 5-10c	Flow wrge	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON—ROLLED.

No. 10 to 14	4c	No. 20 and 24	4 7-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	No. 27	4 9-10c
No. 16 to 20	4 4-10c	No. 28 to 30	5 1-10c

The nail trade is also very quiet and dull, but as that is the nominal state of affairs at this time of the year there is no feeling of uneasiness manifested. Prices are steadily maintained at the $2 85 list, for 10d nails on orders of less than 300 kegs, or 75 on orders of that size and over. In Philadelphia business drags along at former quotations, demand very light. Quotations are at $3 25 for small lots, with 25c to 50c per keg rebate on large purchases. The following are the list prices of the Western Nail Association:

CUT NAILS.

	Per keg.
16d to 60d nails, fencing and brads	$2 85
8d and 9d nails, fencing and brads	3 10
10d and 12d nails, fencing and brads	2 90
4d and 5d nails, fencing and brads	3 60
3d nails	4 25
2d nails	5 60
3d fine nails	5 85
2d fine nails	6 50
7s inch, lining nails	7 25
6s inch, lining nails	7 85
Clinch nails	4 60
Finish nails	4 60
Cut spikes	3 10
Cut boat spikes	3 00

BARREL NAILS.

⅞ in.	1 in.	1⅛ in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
$5 80	$5 25	$4 90	$4 35	$3 95

TOBACCO NAILS.

50 cents per keg advance on common cut.

CASING NAILS.

75 cents per keg advance on common cut.
Finishing nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.
Finishing nails, 4d.....$8 00 1 in $9 00

HOOPING NAILS.

Iron, 25c per keg advance on common cut.
Galvanized, 4c per ₱ advance on iron.

	Per keg.
Tinned, 3d	$8 50
Tinned, 4d, 5d and 6d	7 50
Copper, all sizes, per ₱	40c

In 200 kegs and upwards.

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

American Pig:—Scarcely any business has been reported since our last writing, and it may be unquestionably stated that the market is exceedingly dull and inactive. We hear of sales of 500 tons No. 2 X at $20 00, and 200 tons No. 1 at $22 00, both Thomas irons, delivered at Hoboken. Some hypothecated lots are being placed at lower than market quotations are current, but we have failed to trace them to reliable source. We quote as before: No. 1 foundry $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00@ 21 00; grey forge $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—In the absence of business we quote as before: Gartsherrie $20 00; Glengarnock $20 00@20 50; Gartsherrie $20 00, and Eglinton $27 00.

Rails.—The only transaction that we hear of is a sale of 100 tons, at private price. We continue our quotations of $70 00@42 00 at mill, for iron, and Bessemer steel remains in a state of tidewater.

Old Rails.—Sales are reported of 100 tons old rails at $21 50, and 200 tons on private terms. We quote as before: $21 50@22 00.

Scrap.—There is little or no movement in scrap, which we quote at $28 00 for wrought, from dock, and $23 00 from yard.—*Iron Age.*

CINCINNATI.

[By R. L. Hull & Co.]

July 28.—No important changes can be reported, the market retaining the same quiescent and unremunerative features that have for so long characterized it. We are now entering, in what is usually called the dullest month of the year, and it is reasonable to look for at least a somewhat improved inquiry beginning soon after August 1st.

The more favorable reports of the crops received are somewhat encouraging, and a better feeling is noticeable in business circles than if the damage done in certain sections by the late rains had proved more extensive or disastrous. Cincinnati being the largest forwarding trade market for pig iron in the country is directly affected by the condition of the large territory supplied.

Prices rule the same as last week.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron.—Although our remarks must be nearly a repetition of last week's report, a strict regard to facts prevents us from making any material change. Business is as dull as ever, and there

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 38, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., JULY 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A.M.	29.914	65	89	S.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
2 P.M.	29.866	82	50	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.885	70	90	S.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.884 Highest thermom....75
Mean thermom.... 68.5 Lowest thermom 65
Rainfall.....1.12

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

Half fare tickets will be sold on the following roads, to the Castle Shannon Camp Meeting, good on the Sunday trains: Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, from Monongahela City and intermediate stations; Baltimore and Ohio, from Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and intermediate stations; Chartiers Valley, from Washington and intermediate stations.

Eph. Morris to Coulter.

The following card was published yesterday afternoon:

Having noticed that Henry Coulter, of Allegheny, has sent a challenge to any man in America for two single scull matches, one of three and the other of five miles each, I desire to give notice that I will be at Americus Force's saloon, in Allegheny, on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, where I will be ready to make arrangements for either one or both races.

EPH MORRIS.

Dangerously Injured.

August Koch is lying at his home in a dangerous condition from a stab in the back with a knife. Thomas McIntyre is alleged to have assaulted Koch and stabbed him. The occurrence took place a day or two ago. The parties were on the return from a picnic held at Linden Grove when they got into a quarrel and McIntyre, as is alleged, drew his knife and run the blade in Koch's back between the shoulders. The injured man is under the care of Dr. Rienter. An information for felonious assault and battery has been made against McIntyre before Alderman Kreuter and the defendant has been held.

Both Hands Severed.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a man named McDonald, who resides at Etna and Fourteenth streets, had both hands severed, by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Thirty-sixth street. He was riding on a freight train, and when he reached the destination attempted to jump from the car. In making the leap he fell, and both hands extended across the rail. Before he had time to regain sufficient self-possession to get out of danger the wheels of the car immediately in the rear passed over his arms almost severing both hands just above the wrists. The injured man was promptly placed in the care of a surgeon.

Mason the Bank Robber.

Graham alias Mason charged with being a party to the robbery of the Wellsboro bank in 1874, was taken to that place on Thursday evening. It is asserted that Mason has a wife and child living in Philadelphia, and that he is in excellent circumstances. It is asserted that he escaped from Cherry Hill on one of the occasions. He narrowly escaped arrest in that city since the Wellsboro bank robbery. He was passing along one of the streets, at an early hour in the morning, carrying a suspicious looking satchel. A patrolman halted him, and inquired as to the contents of the satchel. Mason replied by tapping the officer on the head with some weapon, felling him to the ground. Before help arrived Mason had made his escape.

Business at the City Treasurer's Office.

Fifteen or sixteen clerks employed at the City Treasurer's office are kept busily employed these days, from eight o'clock in the morning until ten and eleven o'clock at night. Tuesday next, August 1st, is the last day on which the discount will be allowed on taxes, and as the time draws near the number of taxpayers who call increases, improving the opportunity increases. The average receipts in cash for several days past have been from $40,000 to $50,000, while those of checks are sent in by mail and otherwise, from business men and other large taxpayers, payable August 1st, the last day of grace. These checks will not be counted in the receipts until that day. It is estimated that already there are in the Treasury such checks to the amount of $400,000, and the daily receipts in this way will double by Tuesday. Last year the total amount of checks on the last day aggregated $700,000. It is impossible to tell whether the aggregate receipts are equal to the payments in this line, but the cash payments are about the same.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Harrisburg and Allegheny Clubs play at the Park to-day.

THE rains yesterday carried much real estate from the hillsides.

MAYOR'S CLERK MEYZAR can't find law for criminal prosecutions in ferocious dog cases.

THE Water Committee will meet to-day and wrestle with the question of the engine contracts.

GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD did not bid on Zug's mill, as stated in our paper. It was Mr. John Moorhead, iron merchant.

THE question of revoking certain cess pool cleaning licenses will next be considered by the Board of Health.

A horse belonging to a Mr. Geyer, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, fell into the city reservoir yesterday morning and was drowned.

MR. JOHN MACKIN, who was severely injured some months since, by being thrown from his buggy, is again able to walk about his home.

THE Board of Health decided to relieve employees of cesspool cleaners of the trouble of aiding inspectors, by adding two men to the force.

E. D. JONES, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, has been elected Vice President and Business Manager of the Second National Bank of St. Louis.

AN employee of the American Iron Works, named Anderson, had his wrist badly injured on Thursday night by being struck with a bar of iron.

THE general desire to see Bob Grier back, and hear his story, is evidenced from the fact that the petitions for his pardon are being numerously signed.

E. D. JONES, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, has been elected Vice President and Business Manager of the Second National Bank of St. Louis. This is a good appointment.

D. R. WALKER, Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Mr. Joseph Palste, Clerk of the Select Council of Philadelphia were in the city yesterday.

IT is said that property owners on Second avenue, East End, will combine to resist the collection of assessments for the improvement of that thoroughfare under the Penn avenue act.

An action of ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, by Mr. Blackadore against Adam Mohler, to recover a piece of land, located partly in Penn township. A jury was impanelled.

EMIL CASSEL was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman Kreuter, for misdemeanor under the livery act. John Ochse is the prosecutor. Cassel gave bail and was released. He is charged with cruelly running and beating a buggy horse.

THE petition of John B. Mellor, of Philadelphia, creditor, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court yesterday for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Caroline Lazarus, otherwise M. C. Lazarus, of Wilkesbarre.

THE school directors of the Humboldt sub-school district, Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, are at a dead lock in the selection of teachers to fill the position rendered vacant by the resignation of Miss Jones in the primary department. There are fourteen applicants for the position.

THE Directors of the Poor of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and of the counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland, visited the Allegheny City Home yesterday. Gus Braun, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Guardians, says it is the best kept institution of the kind in Western Pennsylvania.

DRS. J. S. TEMPLETON, J. S. King, M. S. King and G. W. Green, of this city, are attending the session of the Pennsylvania Dental Society, at Philadelphia. Drs. King and Green have been chosen members of the Board of Examiners, organized under the recent act of Assembly regulating the practice of dentistry in this Commonwealth.

THE hearing in the cases of Messrs. Timmony and Fallbush, charged with drawing fees from the county treasury after they had been collected from private persons, was to have come off before Alderman Butler, yesterday. Owing to the absence of the District Attorney, and a request from defendants for a postponement, the hearing was continued for two weeks.

THE Poor Board, having stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused longer to issue half-fare tickets for the transportation of paupers, inquiry was made at the Superintendent's office, and Mr. Pitcairn stated that the order for half fare tickets had been annulled because the privilege had been abused. They had caught a party in the act of selling a half-fare ticket in the Union depot, and had reason to believe that sufficient care was not exercised, or that downright fraud was being practised. The destitute woman for whom Washington city was passed free to her friends by Mr. Pitcairn.

DAVID BARCLAY, a member of the Armstrong county bar, was before Alderman Kreuter, yesterday, charged with false pretenses, by E. B. Carmichael. Mr. Barclay had just returned from a visit to his son at Los Angeles, California, and stated that he had been robbed of $295, at the Union depot. The prosecutor states that the defendant obtained board from him by stating that well known lawyers at the bar of this county owed him considerable money, but that he was unable to get it just now because they were out of the city. The representations, he claimed, were false, and hence this suit. The accused was committed to jail for a hearing.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Cubs Organized at Mansfield and McKeesport—Notes.

A large and spirited meeting of the Republicans of Mansfield and vicinity was held on Thursday evening, in the armory of Company K, Fourteenth regiment. A. Laufman was called to the chair and J. J. Brown acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to form a Hayes and Wheeler district club, and also a marching club.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, and while the committee was absent, A. J. Yon, Esq., made a brief and pointed address on the importance of organization, as a means of securing a full vote on election day. Hon. Russell Errett was next called upon, and discussed the political issues of the day. Both speeches were well received.

The Glee Club then sang the campaign song "Hold the Fort," with spirit and effect.

The Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers of the District Club: President, A. J. You, Vice Presidents, E. S. Cook and John Moushuar; Secretaries, A. Laufman and J. J. Brown; Treasurer, W. J. Ford.

The report was adopted, and the permanent officers then took charge of the meeting and enrolled over one hundred names as members of the District Club.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hayes and Wheeler, the Cincinnati platform, and the entire county ticket.

A Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club was then organized, with the following officers: Captain, W. A. Glenni; First Lieutenant, J. J. Brown; Second Lieutenant, John Holmes. Over one hundred members were enrolled in this club.

On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, where I will be ready to make arrangements for either one or both races.

EPH MORRIS.

MEETING AT MCKEESPORT.

The Republicans of McKeesport held a meeting, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. John Wadsworth, Esq., was elected permanent chairman, and J. B. Coursin Secretary. All present were enthusiastic on the subject.

NOTES.

The Republican Naturalization Committee, Charles Jeremy chairman, will meet this morning at nine o'clock at headquarters, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward will meet next week to organize. Those of the First ward will meet this evening.

A few campaign documents have been received at the Republican headquarters which will be sent to localities where needed, on application of our friends, to the Secretary of the County Committee. The documents are as follows: Form of constitution for political clubs; High and low tariffs, and their effects; The contrast—Republican and Democratic administrations compared and contrasted; Jeff Davis and amnesty—Speeches by James G. Blaine, Ben Hill and others.

FOUL PROCEEDINGS.

Crookedness in the Cesspool Business.

It was developed at the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, that sharp practices are in vogue; in fraud of the department and the public, among some of those interested in the business of cleaning cess pools. Mr. Slagle, President of the Board, stated that a short time since the regular inspector of the district had notified the trustees in charge of the estate of Zug & Co. that two privies attached to the works or buildings on Pike street, must be cleaned. The work was done as ordered by the authority of the Board, but a few days thereafter the trustees received another notice, printed form, filled up evidently by a German, as follows:

NOTICE TO CLEAN CESSPOOL.
HEALTH OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1876.

To Koeting & Zug & Co.:

You are hereby notified to have privy cleanint situated Buck street No. 81, cleaned within three days from date, in accordance with the following section of the act of Assembly. [Here follows the section.]

By order of the Board of Health.
M. LAWSON,
CROSBY FRAZ,
Health Officer.

One of the trustees visited Mr. Slagle, President of the Board of Health, complaining somewhat of the unfair dealing business. He said that by these separate calls additional expense would be incurred and that they should have been notified of all privies to be cleaned, on one time. Mr. Slagle in examining the printed notice remembered that Lawson, an inspector of the Board, did not have charge of the district in which Pike street is located. He was once visited the office of the Board, when Health Officer Gray called attention to the fact that Inspector Lawson's name was J. J., not M., and he also learned that the notice was a fraud. Further inquiry developed the fact that Chris. Morgan, ac companied by George Beck, both employes of Conrad Friend, a licensed cess pool cleaner, had served the notice.

Morgan and Beck, together with Anthony F. Keating, Esq., one of Zug & Co.'s trustees, upon whom the notice had been served, were called to the Health Office at the same time, and there Mr. Keating identified the two men as the persons who had served the notice. Morgan at first denied, but a remark of Beck, who was under the influence of beer, compelled him to acknowledge the fact. It would appear that the blank notices were taken from the office and served, after which application would be made for the job.

The fact of this "crookedness" rather astonished the Board, and after discussion the attorney was instructed to report what proceedings should be taken in the premises. Meantime the public are cautioned in case of notice to have the party giving it satisfy them of his authority.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board—Additional Inspectors Elected.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Slagle in the chair.

Bernard Rafferty, Esq., called attention to a cess pool nuisance on Wylie street where one out-house is used by occupants of two buildings and difficulty takes place regarding the cleaning. He was desirous to get in a sewer and on the part of the property which he has charge as guardian, desired to pay half of the expense. A sewer is needed to drain the cellars because of a spring.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The monthly salaries were ordered to be drawn and the Health Officer was granted leave of absence to attend the encampment at Philadelphia. Mr. John G. Little, Clerk, was instructed to act as Health Officer during the absence of Captain Gray.

The Chair reported a case of "crookedness" in the matter of cess pool cleaning which had come to light elsewhere.

Dr. McCord offerred the following:

In view of the fact that the mortality of the city of Pittsburgh has been greatly increased during the last three years, and from the fact that our sanitary inspectors have been overworked, and the present force is inadequate to the careful attention necessary to the preservation of strict sanitary rules,

Resolved, That an addition of two inspectors be made to the present force, one on the South Side and one for the old city, for the months of August and September.

After some discussion, during which it was admitted that further help was necessary, but funds were short, the resolution was adopted.

With reference to the scarcity of funds, it was stated that now is the time for effective work by inspectors, and the best should be done as long as the money allowed the Board held out.

It was decided to go into an election at once, and a ballot being had, Messrs. W. C. McCord and Nicholas Jones were duly elected.

Adjourned.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company Presents Each Employee with a Free Ticket To and From the Centennial.

The employees of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of this city, were very agreeably surprised, yesterday, at an announcement made by the Superintendent, Mr. Welsh, that the company had authorized him to tender to each employee a railroad ticket to and from Philadelphia, free of charge, and to give them all one week's leave of absence, beginning on Monday next. Mr. Welsh further stated that, inasmuch as some of the men might not be prepared to meet all other expenses of the trip, owing to the very short notice given, the company would assume the hotel fare, at a given place, and deduct the amount from next months' wages. As might be expected, this very generous offer was accepted with thanks on the part of the workmen, and the matter was a subject of general conversation during the day. We understand that nearly one hundred of the men will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to see the great exposition. There are about one hundred and thirty employed in the establishment, so that the saving in railway fare to the men will aggregate a handsome sum.

The most amicable relations have always existed between the Air Brake Company and their workmen, and this is another act of kindness and good will which must bind them still closer together. The company is well supplied with orders at this time, but during the week when the works are stopped the company will take stock and overhaul the boilers, which would have required a stoppage of several days at any rate.

There is no class in the community who would be more largely benefited by visiting the Centennial than our mechanics, and this act of the Air Brake Company is not only generous, but highly commendable. The example is one worthy of emulation. Are there not other firms and corporations in this city which will do likewise?

THE military expect to depart for the Centennial on Tuesday next.

NINTH RESERVES.

Their Annual Reunion at New Brighton—Hospitable Reception at the Hands of the Citizens—Address of Welcome—Toasts, Responses, &c., &c.

The annual reunion of the Association of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves took place yesterday at New Brighton, and it was one of the happiest gatherings of veterans that has ever occurred in this section. The inauspiciousness of the weather, no doubt, deterred many from participating, but notwithstanding this drawback there was a large attendance. The reception accorded the soldiers by the citizens of New Brighton and Beaver Falls was something richly deserving unstinted praise; and the generous hospitality of the noble ladies of those towns, who had charge of the "commissary department," is a theme on which the boys will never cease to grow eloquent.

ON THE ROAD TO BRIGHTON.

The members of the Association who reside in this city and vicinity assembled at City Hall, in the Diamond, in the morning, marched to the Federal street depot and boarded a special train which left for Brighton at 8:40 A. M. The train consisted of four passenger coaches, and they were nearly filled, the number who went being about two hundred. In addition to members of the Association, a number of invited guests were on the train, representing several of the veteran organizations of Pennsylvania, including the Eighth and Eleventh Reserves, and the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, One Hundredth and One Hundred and Second Regiments. That splendid musical organization, the Eighteenth Regiment Band, under the leadership of Professor Arbogast, accompanied the party, and discoursed some of their finest pieces during the passage down. The Pittsburgh delegation was commanded by Major T. H. Hunter.

THE RECEPTION.

The train stopped at Beaver Falls, a quarter of a mile west of New Brighton, where the veterans were joined by those of Beaver county, numbering about 150. Their arrival was signalized by the firing of cannon and by martial music by a drum corps. Under the direction of the Reception Committee, composed of Messrs. David Shields, C. C. Townsend, G. L. B. Eberhart and others, a procession was formed, and preceded by the bands, marched to the principal streets of Beaver Falls and thence to the New Bright on Opera House, where a meeting was held, of which Rev. Dr. W. G. Taylor, of the Pittsburg Reformed Orphan School, was President. The Doctor, on taking the chair, said his selection for the position was an honor he had not anticipated, and he was deeply thankful to those who had conferred it. He commended the warm friendship which the veterans manifested for one another, as shown by their organizations and their reunions so many years after they had marched and fought and reunited together.

THE WELCOME.

Major G. L. B. Eberhart then pronounced the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens, who, he said, extended to their guests the hospitalities of their city fully and freely. He referred to the alacrity with which our men obeyed the call to arms, and the rapidity with which they became soldiers, drawing the conclusion that in this country, although no large standing army was maintained in times of peace, there were at all times a million or two of soldiers ready to resent an insult to our flag or defend it from an assailing foe. Knowing all these things, and also contemplating the past valorous deeds of the veterans present, what people could do less than extend a hearty welcome now on an occasion like the present? He concluded by expressing the hope that the reunion at New Brighton might be one of the bright green spots in the history of the glorious old Pennsylvania Reserves. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

Colonel T. B. Swearingen, President of the Association, made a fitting and feeling response to the generous welcome which had been so eloquently uttered, but he felt that he was unequal to the task, and he would therefore subsequently substitute. He introduced Colonel Richard Realf, of the COMMERCIAL, who responded in an appropriate address.

A quintette, consisting of Messrs. Kredel, Boehme, Bussmanand Brecht, of Allegheny, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with such spirit and effect as to elicit a hearty encore.

Colonel Swearingen announced that the next thing in order was refreshments, after which the members of the Association would hold a business meeting in the Opera House.

THE DINNER.

The soldiers then marched to the car works, a building nearly three hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide, in which were three long tables containing a most bountiful spread, embracing all the good things that could be mentioned. The kind ladies of the city were in attendance, and vied with each other in looking after the pleasure of their guests.

At the conclusion of the repast Col. Realf was called on to thank the ladies for their generosity, a request which he obeyed with alacrity, concluding his remarks with the invocation, uttered in an earnest tone, "God bless you all, forever and forever."

THE PRANDIAL EXERCISES.

The veterans returned to the Opera House and were called to order by the President, Dr. Phillips, when a couple of hours were spent in songs, toasts, speeches, anecdotes of camp life, etc., of which the following one particularly noteworthy:

Major D. Critchlow, of the One Hundredth Regiment, sang with great effect "Red, White and Blue."

Forbes Foster, a soldier of 1812, who was a fifer at the battle of Lundy's Lane, execut ed some stirring airs on the fife with skill. Although he is in his eighty-fifth year, Mr. Foster rendered "Yankee Doodle" in an emphatic manner, eliciting hearty applause.

TOASTS.

The Chair announced toasts as follows:

"Our Guests." Response by Major Critchlow, of the "Roundheads."

"The Volunteer Soldier—the preserver of the Union." Response by W. S. Shallenberger.

"Saw Mr Leg Off." Responded to by Dr. D. McKinney.

Pete Wilkinson, one of the liviest boys of the old Ninth, regaled the company with several choice Irish songs, which were loudly applauded.

"The March to the Sea" was the next sentiment proposed, to which Colonel Realf made a response.

The following was forwarded in a communication from Colonel Chill W. Hazzard:

"The Pennsylvania Reserves—May the names of our dead be ever sacred, and the names of our living ever honorable. May they always hold to the right as they held the right during the dark days of the sixties."

Responded to by Colonel Levi Bird Duff.

"The Old Fifth Corps." Responded to by Thomas Hindman, Esq.

"The Education and Training of our Soldiers' Orphans—Our highest duty and pleasure." Response by Rev. Dr. Taylor. The speaker, who has charge of the Philipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School, spoke in glowing terms of the schools which the State had established for the education and training of the children of those who fell in defending our flag and maintaining our national existence. As to the Phillipsburg school, he announced the gratifying fact that of the several hundred boys sent out into the world from that institution, 98 per cent. had succeeded—that is to say, they had become useful, well-doing citizens.

"Our Fallen Comrades." To this the band responded with "The Sweet By and By," which was rendered most effectively, and brought forth much applause.

Dr. Taylor then made another brief address in regard to his school, extending an invitation to all to visit and inspect the institution.

A discussion of the bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties then ensued. The points brought out were similar to those made in the discussion of the subject at the recent soldiers' mass meetings in this city, and have been published in these columns.

Major Eberhart offered a resolution favoring the passage of the bill now before the Senate, which was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

BUSINESS MEETING.

Upon the adjournment of the general meeting the Association of the Ninth Reserves was called to order by the President, Colonel T. Brent Swearingen. Mr. M. K. Salsbury officiated as Secretary.

The Secretary read the draft of a constitution and by-laws proposed by a committee appointed for that purpose at the last annual meeting. The report of the committee is an exact copy of the Constitution of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association. It was adopted.

The President made a brief report of the doings of the Association for the past year, and announced that the election of officers was in order.

Captain Ballentine moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Ballentine, Stewart and Mehaffey were appointed.

While the committee were absent the President read letters of regret from Colonel S. B. Dick and Major Chill W. Hazzard at their inability to be present at the reunion.

Captain Ballentine, of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following names for Directors: Company C, John S. Hunter; A. W. Cresswell; B, A. Kredel; D, J. McShane; E, W. A. Irwin; F, Thomas Hindman; H, A. Townsend; G, I. McMunn; I, H. Stewart; K, J. W. Ballentine; Staff, T. B. Swearingen, Field, Charles Barnes.

The report was adopted.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—T. B. Swearingen.
Corresponding Secretary—T. H. Hunter.
Secretary and Treasurer—M. K. Salsbury.

ANOTHER FEAST.

The veterans, after the business meeting adjourned, devoted themselves to the pleasure of fighting their battles over and in other delightful ways until five P. M., when they were again escorted to the banquet hall, where the ladies had spread another bounteous and delicious feast, to which the men addressed themselves like soldiers. The banquet concluded, Colonel Realf was again requested to make a speech of thanks, which he did, and shortly afterward the Pittsburghers got on their special train and returned to the city. There is but one opinion among them as to the experiences of the day, all agreeing that the reunion at New Brighton was the pleasantest affair that has occurred since the organization of any of the veteran associations.

We had almost forgotten to mention the profuse decorations of the houses of the city, in which good taste was displayed. At the main door of the car works, where the banquets were given, was a beautiful arch, with the word "Welcome" tastefully made with evergreens.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—Various Claims Acted Upon.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. A. Herron in the chair.

Controller Snodgrass presented a number of petitions for reduction of business tax.

On motion of Mr. Negley the controller was authorized to allow abatements in cases of error; where the error is clerical or where it is known to be erroneously assessed, when affidavit to the actual business is made.

On motion of Mr. Fox, $8,400, or so much thereof as is necessary, was allowed for clerk hire in the Treasurer's office.

A communication from the City Attorney was read in which he decided in favor of the claim of Martin Joyce for $5,000. Referred to Councils.

A number of claims were acted upon and referred to Councils or the City Attorney.

A bill of Hutchinson's Battery for firing a salute was refused payment.

A number of matters not of public importance were acted upon, and the committee then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE receipts from the pic-nic held on Thursday for the benefit of St. Paul's (R. C.) Orphan Asylum, it is said, netted $1,000.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will hold confirmation services in St. Mary's church, Kittanning, on the first Sunday in August next.

REV. S. F. JONES, formerly of Pittsburgh Conference, has been appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, Rhode Island.

THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Loyalhanna Camp Meeting Association on the camp ground, on Friday, August 4th, at nine o'clock, A. M.

THE District Conference of East Pittsburgh District, will hold its second session at the Loyalhanna Camp Ground on Friday, August 25th, at two o'clock, P. M.

THE Retreat for the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh will be held at St. Michael's Seminary. The first will begin on the 7th of August, and the second on the 21st.

DR. ALEXANDER CLARK'S last published correspondence is from Holland. He has yet to visit Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France. He will remain abroad until October.

DR. HUNTER says: "The statement concerning my appointment on the committee to revise the Methodist Hymn Book is premature. The committee has not yet been officially announced."

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach and baptize, to-morrow morning, in the new main auditorium of Fourth Avenue Baptist church. In the evening will conduct a Gospel meeting in the chapel.

ON Wednesday, Bishop Kerfoot, at Verona, ordained Rev. Frank M. Taylor, who has been acting as assistant to Thomas' Church, of that borough, and Rev. John Graham, assistant rector of St. Paul's, Erie.

DURING the seven and one-half years of service given to Belmont, Pa., Presbyterian church by Rev. J. R. Miller, 1,280 have been received into the membership of that church. At the late communion, thirty-one made a confession of faith.

ON the second Sabbath of this month Rev. B. M. Kerr, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Mercer, Pa., delivered a discourse, detailing the history of Presbyterianism in Mercer town, which is highly spoken of by all who heard it.

MONONGAHELA COLLEGE commencement, at Jefferson, last Wednesday, was a grand success. Dr. Hughes, in his annual to the literary societies was on "Standards and Sources of Success." Rev. J. Williams was appointed Financial Secretary.

THE M. E. congregation of McKeesport have given out the contracts for a new church, to be erected in that borough. They are at present excavating for the foundation. The church is to be completed by October 7, 1877, and will cost forty thousand dollars.

FATHER TRACY, who has been pastor of the Catholic Church of Greenville for nine years past, has resigned, and has gone to the Monastery near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, for the purpose of joining the Benedictine Order in his church. Father Donahoe takes his place as pastor of St. Michael's Church.

A MEETING of the Spring Grove Camp Meeting Association will be held August 1st, when camp meeting will be opened on August 17th, and continue till the 26th. This camp is located on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Wellsville, Ohio, and embraces twenty acres.

THE foreign mission funds of the United Presbyterian Church are uncomfortably short. Rev. Wm. Harvey and Dr. J. R. Johnston are ready to sail for Egypt, August 10th, but there is no money to send out, and the Board is $18,000 in debt. A most earnest appeal for contributions is made.

REV. CHARLES H. NOURSE, of the Presbytery of Washington City, died at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., on the 13th inst. Mr. Nourse graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1835. The great work of his life was teaching, in which he excelled, though he was by nature peculiarly adapted to preach the Gospel when occasion offered.

REV. JOSEPH MCELROY, D. D., is the oldest Presbyterian minister in New York. He was originally in connection with the Associate Reformed Church, and studied theology with the great Dr. John M. Mason. His first pastoral charge was in Pittsburgh, where he served the Associate Church, reformed, now the Second United Presbyterian church, several years. He united with the Presbyterian Church along with Dr. Mason, and other ministers of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church until within a few years.

CAMP MEETINGS are announced to begin at the following times and places: Cassville, W. Va. (basket meeting), August 15; Bentleysville, Pa., August 16; Spring Grove, O., August 17; Moundsville, W. Va., August 22; Mount Sewickley, Pa., August 22; Burrs Mills, O., August 22; Loyalsanna, Pa., August 23; Winchester, O., August 24; Shinnstown, W. Va., August 25; New Castle and Franklin District, August 30; Bethlehem, near Indiana, Pa., August 30; Cherry Run, Pa., September 7.

AT the annual Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held recently, it was reported that the church, which was organized in December, 1873, has more than sixty ministers and fifty congregations, besides others already formed or in progress of formation. Reports were received from only thirty-four congregations, which contain 2,311 families, 3,549 communicants, 4,695 Sabbath school children. The collections for the year amounted to $151,000. The Council adjourned to meet in Philadelphia next year.

THE Baptists enter the Centennial year with 21,255 churches, 1,815,300 members, 13,117 ministers, 9 theological seminaries, 33 colleges, with a property in churches, schools and endowment funds amounting to $75,000,000, with home mission societies expending yearly $280,000 and supporting 500 missionaries; foreign missionary societies expending $300,000 yearly and supporting 123 missionaries and 932 native preachers, with publication societies doing a business of $310,000, and Sabbath school, missionary and colporteur work of $100,000.

REV. WM. CUNNINGHAM, who, with his family, is sojourning in Colorado, for the benefit of his health, was at last accounts at Golden, fourteen miles from Colorado. He went thither in company with Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville, Pa., and Mr. James McCune, of Lockport, Pa. He and his family received a cordial welcome from Rev. R. L. Stewart and wife—both from Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Stewart is a son of the late Doctor Stewart, of Murrysville, and grandson of Rev Francis Laird, who, for many years pastor of Murrysville and Beulah, was widely known as a man of decided character and influence among the men of his generation.

PROF. J. A. GORDON, we learn from the Monmouth *Atlas*, has left that city to reside temporarily at Parnassus, Pa., in the home of Mrs. Gordon's father, Dr. Alex. Young. The paper named says: "In Prof. Gordon's removal from our midst, Monmouth College loses a learned and honored instructor and Monmouth a worthy and respected citizen. Having lived in this city so many years, the presence and companionship of the Professor and his estimable wife will be much missed, yet we are sure that wherever their work will call them, the same earnestness and zeal in that work will be seen, as when among us. The best wishes of their many friends will follow them."

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Yesterday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident happened at the steamboat landing, by which a young man from Cincinnati came very near losing his life. He was employed on the steamer Fanchon, and was engaged in carrying freight aboard. A flat, some twenty feet in breadth, lay between the boat and shore, and a space of about two feet was left between the boat and the flat. The young man, in passing along the flat, fell into the space, in the narrow space, and completely disappeared. For several seconds no trace was seen of him, and the belief was general that he would perish under the flat. Presently he came up on the opposite side of the flat, near the shore, and was promptly rescued. He was almost breathless, but by proper handling soon began to breathe more naturally, and was carried up town. It is thought he will recover. He had presence of mind to swim directly across the flat, and thus saved his life. If he had gone either up or down he would have perished, as the flat was very long.

The United States Courts.

In the United States District Court at Erie, S. M. Brainerd, Esq., in the matter of the United States prisoners Argraves and Thomas, indicted for making and passing counterfeit money, whom the court had ordered to Pittsburgh to be tried in October, asked the court to grant an order allowing them to remain in the Erie county jail until after the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, they being the principal witnesses against Frank Nichols, charged with furnishing tools to the notorious "Tax Barre," by which he himself and some five other prisoners nearly succeeded in making an exodus from the jail. His Honor, Judge Ketchum, not being entirely clear as to the legality of the proceeding, held the matter under advisement.

The bankruptcy case of George Decker was occupying the attention of the court on Thursday, to be followed by the equity case of Johnston & Breveller.

NOTES.

Some of the prisoners convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary were brought to this city and taken to the institution named yesterday afternoon.

Judge Ketchum will hold court in this city immediately after adjournment at Erie.

John B. Mellon, of Philadelphia, filed a petition yesterday in bankruptcy against Caroline Lazarus, otherwise M. C. Lazarus, of Wilkesbarre.

Laughry and Coll filed an intervening libel in admiralty against the steamer William Wagner and owners, for money due for certain fittings furnished.

Current Literature.

Again Gildenfenney & Co., of No. 69 Fifth avenue, furnish this office with a supply of choice literature, in the shape of magazines, illustrated and story papers. Their stock of paper covered novels is very extensive, so that all tastes can be gratified. They also have stationery of all grades, pocketbooks, albums and notions generally. They are the agents for the "Lake side Library," a Western enterprise for furnishing the works of the most distinguished novelist at a merely nominal sum. Thus, for ten cents, you buy a number of the Lakeside Library series, and get one of Verne's, or Trollope's, or Dickens' or Hughes' novels complete. Gildenfeney & Co. can supply complete sets to date —some fifty in number—or any back num ber desired.

Official Visit—Public Charities.

Messrs. Wells, Noyes, Dickson and Bakewell, of the Board of Public Charities, with their agent, Dr. Diller Luther, are visiting the public charitable institutions in this vicinity. On Thursday they visited the Workhouse, and the Pittsburgh and the Allegheny City poor farms. Yesterday they visited Morganza, the new House of Refuge and Reform School. To-day they will visit the County Home and in the evening they will depart for their several homes.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

United States detective Pender returned from Erie yesterday afternoon, bringing the notorious Tax Barre and another prisoner to the Penitentiary, and the following to the County Jail: R. Hargraves, G. E Tanner, J. Thomas, E. Weller and T. Patterson. These persons were convicted and sentenced at the recent term of the United States courts.

THE EXPOSITION.

Premium Lists Issued—Last Year's Medals—Large Amount of Space Taken.

The work of preparation for the approaching Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, of this city, is progressing rapidly and all work about the building is being pushed forward with as little delay as possible. And while the preparations are progressing at the building, much other work necessary to the success of the enterprise is being accomplished. The Secretary has been busily engaged in circulating the new premium lists, both in this and other cities, and succeeded in placing several thousand of them in the hands of exhibitors. The die for making the premium medals awarded last year has been approved by the board, and the contract for making the gold, silver and bronze medals was awarded, and the medals will be forwarded to all exhibitors to whom such premiums were awarded at the last Exposition as soon as they can be furnished by the contractor.

Applications for space are being received from most of the leading iron manufacturers in Wheeling and also from Cincinnati. Sufficient applications have already been received to fill the space allotted and more than half of the upper floor, so that it will be seen that more than three-fourths of the space has already been taken, and the applications continue to come in with every mail, and by the time fixd for awarding the space, which is the middle of next week, there will be applicants for every inch of room in the building.

Among the applications is that of a glass blower on the South Side, who proposes to place on exhibition a glass steam engine in perfect running order. The Secretary of the Centennial Memorial Hall and of St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city.

Every branch of industry in this city will be fully represented, and it is now a settled fact that the display will excel that of last year by long odds.

The street railway company, in order to be able to accommodate the travel to and from the show, are laying tracks on Craig street to connect with the Robecca street line.

A Large Attendance

is expected at Castle Shannon colored camp meeting on next Sunday. Arrangements have been made for excursion trains on Pittsburgh, Virginia & St. Louis & Chartiers R. R., Baltimore & Ohio R. R. and Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R. Excursion tickets will be issued at half rate fare on the above roads.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Scythia at Queenstown.

Fine Custom Work.

Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. Gentlemen can find a full line of the most fashionable fabrics to select from at this establishment.

This Afternoon,

at three o'clock, Smith's foundry and residence will be sold at auction, *without reserve*, at office of foundry, corner of Pennsylvania and Smallman streets. Rare chance for investments.

THOMAS F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Present Superiority

Much as Mason & Hamlin value the unprecedented mass of testimony to the superiority of their organs which has accumulated in their hands, their chief reliance is nevertheless upon the INTRINSIC SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK, which must be evident to every competent judge who will thoroughly examine and compare. THOUSAND Mason & Hamlin Organs, with accumulated facilities for manufacture, collected in the most extensive and complete factories in the world, enable Mason & Hamlin to produce the fin